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Strong League Backed By British Admiralty; Thomas Succeeds Borah

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 27, 1940

Churchill Claims Convoy Complete Success

MANCHESTER, England (AP)—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, today proposed that the League of Nations be made all powerful so as to control any aggression. His typically aggressive speech answered German claims that the effectiveness of the convoy had been nullified with the reassertion that odds were 500 to 1 against the Germans sinking any British convoyed merchant ship. He reiterated that half of Germany's U-boats had been destroyed and that new building had "fallen far short."

Thomas of Idaho Named for Borah's Seat

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—John W. Thomas of Gooding, livestock man and banker, was appointed last night by Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen as successor to the late Senator William E. Borah. He accepted at once. In June, 1928, upon the passing of Senator Frank R. Gooding, Mr. Thomas was appointed to the Senate. In November of the same year he was elected to finish Mr. Gooding's term, but was defeated by James P. Pope, a Democrat, in 1932.

"No one realizes better than I, who was for five years his colleague, that no man can fill the vacancy resulting from Mr. Borah's untimely death," said Mr. Thomas, former Idaho State Republican Chairman and onetime National Republican Committeeman from this State. Mr. Thomas said he would "pledge" himself to a determination oft expressed by Mr. Borah "to keep our nation out of war."

Canadian Parties Hold First Caucuses

OTTAWA (AP)—Political parties yesterday held their first caucuses to start their campaigns for Canada's unexpected general election, set tentatively for March 26. Both W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister and the Conservative leader, R. J. Manion, received party endorsement at caucuses. The Liberal caucus voiced approval of Mr. King's decision which brought dissolution of Parliament.

Mexico Confiscates Big American-Owned Ranch

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Attorney Maurice Minchen said yesterday he had received notice that the Mexican Government had "confiscated the American-owned, $5,000,000 Palomas Ranch lying about 70 miles along the New Mexico state border in Chihuahua, Mexico." He said Marshall Stephenson of Columbus, New Mexico, was one of the principal owners of the 2,000,000-acre property.

Norwegian Women Called to Train for Jobs

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Crown Princess Martha appealed to Norwegian women in a radiocast to prepare as much as possible to take over men's work in the event of national mobilization or war.

Building Permits in 1939 Ran Far Ahead

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported today that building permits for new residential construction in 1939 amounted to 34 per cent more than in 1938. Permits for all types of construction were 20 per cent over the 1938 total. (Details on Financial Page.)

Church Council Acts on Envoy to Vatican

NEW YORK (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America yesterday issued a statement opposing any permanent United States diplomatic relationship with the Vatican, but declaring a "strictly temporary, unofficial" appointment "may help to bring peace. . . ." Myron C. Taylor recently was appointed by President Roosevelt as his personal representative to the Vatican.

Dairy Group to Start Advertising Campaign

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—The American Dairy Association was formed here yesterday to promote a national advertising campaign for increasing consumption of dairy products. The Association will be incorporated in Illinois with headquarters in Chicago. It will function as a parent organization to co-operate with state dairy industry groups and national dairy industry organizations.

Franco of Spain Frees Many Political Prisoners

MADRID (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, head of the Nationalist Government in Spain, repealed all sentences of less than 12 years imposed by military courts in cases arising out of the recent civil war.

South Africa Sustains Declaration of War

CAPE TOWN (AP)—The House of Assembly today voted down, 81 to 59, a resolution offered by the former Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, calling for restoration of peace between Germany and the Union of South Africa.

Workers Dropped by WPA Find Few Private Jobs Open

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Two men looked out of the window of a Pullman diner last summer as it paused by a roadside WPA project outside a station. The car was filled with cheery breakfast smells, deferential waiters, starched table cloths, and an air of well being.

"If I had my way," said the first man, "I'd try an experiment! I'd like to see what would happen to those relief workers if they were put off relief. I believe half of them—maybe more—would get jobs in no time, if they were just put right up against it!"

"Not a bad idea, John," said the other. "But the Government is doing that, isn't it? Didn't I read about some lay-offs, and a new system of dropping relief workers if they've been on the rolls 18 months? Can you imagine Congress getting economy-minded?"

"High time!" ejaculated the other, as the big train started forward again, leaving the WPA workers looking after it.

Results of U. S. Survey

And now the Government offers its first survey after one of the greatest single lay-offs in world history. It came when the cuts imposed by the 1939 Relief Act took effect—the Act that required that any WPA worker be dropped automatically who had been on Federal relief for a year and a half. The answer to the riddle what happened is for the first time available.

Last July and August, under the new law, three-quarters of a million WPA project workers got pink slips. That meant they lost their Federal jobs. No private industry ever had such a shut down. It involved more than three-quarters of a million workers, or about twice the total of the Finnish Army fighting Russia. With their families perhaps 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 persons were affected. It accounted for about one-third of all WPA workers everywhere. What happened to them? The Government was curious.

Three or four weeks after the big lay-off started it conducted a survey which got in touch with 138,000 of the discharged workers in 23 representative cities. Then again last November, it made a second survey of the same people, to get the latest results. The result is now published.

Private Industry Booms

The discharged workers found themselves suddenly in a world where economic prospects were brightening. Business was booming. Big cuts were being made in the 10,000,000 unemployed. The

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Japan's Armies In North China Hold Firm Grip

Chiefs give no indication of friendly gesture to match that of Tokyo on trade treaty.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—While Tokyo adopts a conciliatory attitude toward Japanese-American relations as the trade treaty of 1911 ends, the same cannot be said of the Japanese Army in North China.

Army officers have given out that the ending of the treaty can make no difference to their program for the establishment of a new order in China.

In Tientsin, where British residents have been subjected to harsh treatment by Japanese soldiers and are still under a state of siege, Americans have found the army authorities anything but pliant.

Shortly before the treaty ended, Gen. Masaharu Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in North China, warned the American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin that if Washington resorts to trade severity "Japanese military officials will not be able to discriminate in favor of Americans in future." General Homma also charged the Chamber with hostility toward Japan.

When the Japanese army in Tientsin stopped molesting Britishers and slapping faces, Tientsin fell out of the daily news cables, but the plight of British and other foreign trade there remains unchanged. The barriers round the British and French concessions continue to block foreign trade. There is no American concession, so Americans live in the other foreign areas.

Restrictions Continued

It is six months since barbed-wire and live-wire barricades were erected by the Japanese. Close search of all passengers and goods is made at the barriers in a kind of war of nerves aimed particularly against Britain.

The restrictions on the movement of goods and people were imposed for political reasons, but these restrictions seem likely to continue indefinitely for other reasons. The barriers have developed a system of Chinese "squeeze" which now is a racket in the worst American manner.

The Chinese police assisting the Japanese army at the barriers began it. A few cents here and a dollar there to provide easier passage through the barriers soon developed into a racket. Those who didn't pay the "squeeze" didn't get into the concessions and in time every Chinese was paying to get through with a minimum of delay.

In time a fully loaded truck paid as much as 300 Chinese dollars, or about $18 U. S. at current exchange rates, to secure quick passage. The poorer pedestrians paid a few cents, better class Chinese a dollar or two. The more that was paid the quicker the passage.

Source of Illicit Revenue

Experience of the Japanese Invasion and occupation over a period of two years leads directly to the assumption that the Chinese police are not permitted to retain all the proceeds of the racket. Indeed it would be impossible to carry on the system without the Japanese authorties being privy to it and at least agreeable. Hence the barrier restrictions, begun as a piece of Japanese army policy to force Britain to agree to Japanese political and currency demands, are likely to be maintained because they have developed into a thriving revenue producing business.

The latest Japanese form of annoyance has been the practical stoppage of coal supplies. All coal for the concessions had to be unloaded below the British concession and sent in by truck. At the barriers every lump had to be unloaded "because the Japanese sentries wanted to make sure no explosives were hidden in the coal."

This system kept coal supplies down to about 50 tons a day, just sufficient to keep the electric light works going; hospitals, office buildings, hotels, and houses having to go without. These measures affected the American Marines in Tientsin and the men had to eat their Thanksgiving dinner in their great-coats because there was no coal to heat their mess room.

Long Waits at Barriers

Lately the Japanese have allowed more coal to enter the concession, but supplies are still anything but plentiful. At the barriers British subjects are still being discriminated against as during the early days of the siege.

Recently a record of five hours was set, a British subject waiting this length of time in bitter cold before the sentry would permit him to enter the concession. Waits of one, two and three hours are common. The difficulty of moving goods in these conditions, plus Japanese regulations concerning enforced exchange of foreign currency at 28 American cents although the market rate is six cents, has practically brought to a standstill British trade through Tientsin.

If General Homma's threat is carried out Americans in Tientsin will be facing the same difficulties and annoyances as the British have suffered for the past six months.

Millions Depend on Him

By a Staff Artist

Thomas H. McInnerney
President of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

Milk Companies Are Proud Of Service They Give Public

Second of a series of interviews with industrial leaders by The Christian Science Monitor's New York financial correspondent, bringing into focus the contributions which business has made, is making, and is prepared to make to the national well being.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The milk distributing business has been under heavy political pressure in recent years.

There have been sharp assaults, in particular, on the two large milk distributors, National Dairy Products Corporation and the Borden Company. Together these two distribute about 10 per cent of the fluid milk sold in the United States in milk bottles, paper containers, and other receptacles to urban consumers. Despite this small percentage, they have been repeatedly charged with being monopolies, and the woes and troubles of everyone who has anything to do with milk, from dairy farmer to the ultimate consumer, have been heaped largely on their heads.

Only recently, ten Congressmen signed a petition for a further investigation of the "milk monoply." A few years ago the Federal Trade Commission made a report in which it implied the companies were making excessive profits.

In surprising contrast, the men who serve as targets for these attacks seem to show a solid pride in the achievements of their companies for the public good, rather than the harassment and worry which might have been expected. To discover the basis of this attitude, I was commissioned by The Christian Science Monitor to interview the president of one of the two big milk "monopolies"—Thomas H. McInnerney President of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

Mr. McInnerney entered the fluid milk business via the ice cream business of the Hydrox Corporation in Chicago, created National Dairy Products Corporation almost single-handed in 1923, and as its president since then has seen it grow to include more than 100 firms processing and distributing dairy products, including

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Governors Ask Local Control Of All Relief

But Southern leaders see education as the basic remedy for social and economic problems.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27—Consolidation of all public relief under local control was urged here yesterday by Southern leaders as a means of attaining more efficient administration. But they found that in considering this problem, they were driven right back to the solution which keeps popping up as the basic remedy of the whole social and economic problem of the South, education.

A lively panel discussion produced the suggestion that every branch of relief work be brought together under local administration experts, whom one speaker jokingly described as "laymen away from home," but who in this case proved to be keen students of the subject. And while no detail, such as recipient classification and financing, was missed, the discussion could be seen marching steadily toward the conclusion that it is the social and economic causes of relief which must be cured.

Frank Bane, Executive Secretary of the Council of State Governments, which called this first Southern Conference on Interstate Problems, attended by Governors or representatives of 12 Southern States, indicated that he was surprised, but nevertheless beamed his pleasure at finding "four men who can come together and agree on such a vital topic."

Technological Unemployment

It started with Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia bringing up for discussion the question of the extent and effect of technological unemployment. Admitting that new jobs in new lines seem to open up to take care of most of those thrown out of work by labor-saving devices, he held however, that industry has the responsibility of finding new jobs exactly in the proportion that technological advancement eliminates them. He went so far as to suggest that business might be induced to carry on more of the research which produces new jobs, by offering it special tax concessions.

John Thompson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Arkansas, took up the discussion here to point out that the problem of relief is not just a matter of unemployment, but also of the care of unemployables. He declared that in recent years this classification has been swelled by a change in the public idea of the point where society's responsibility begins.

"For example," he said, "there was a time when dependent children were just left to shift for themselves. Today people won't stand for such treatment. These children come under the care of some public agency, and are then added to the relief list."

The problem there, he noted, is

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Tariff Issue Up; Bay State Makes New Trade Bids

Massachusetts industry launches campaign to capture business in South America.

Hull program hearings prove tariff is still live issue and will be used in campaign.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a streamlined revival of the old Yankee sea trading days, the power of Massachusetts' 200 diversified industries today was focused on a drive to expand Latin American trade. Already, a 22 per cent increase in the number of inquiries received by the local office of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is reported.

Bringing into full play the 1940 arts of advertising and merchandising—as well as a broadened concept of the need for importing South American products to build purchasing power for exports—the Associated Industries of Massachusetts today had on the press, it was learned, a 62-page special magazine, expensively printed, crammed with color photographs, and with text and advertisements in Spanish.

This bid for trade below the Equator is to be distributed next week to principal jobbers and merchants throughout Latin America.

In addition, 79 U. S. Consular offices in Latin-America have been advised of the effort Massachusetts industry is making, and promises of help have been received. Newspaper publicity is expected to herald the arrival of the book in South America.

How It Started

As John F. Tinsley, President of the Associated Industries group, and a well known loom manufacturer himself, explained it today this united effort results from the European war. A few weeks ago a Consul for one of the South American countries inquired at the Associated Industries office in the Park Square Building about a certain product, previously imported by his country from Germany.

This consul believed a similar article was manufactured in Massachusetts—as indeed it is—and he wanted to get in touch with the concern turning it out.

Mr. Tinsley talked it over with Roy F. Williams, General Manager of the organization.

Why not, they concluded, get out a special issue of the Associated Industries regular monthly magazine, "Industry," printed in Spanish, telling Latin-American buyers what Massachusetts with its 200 and more various kinds of industries had to offer them?

Support Increases

Both Mr. Tinsley and Mr. Williams liked the idea, so they laid it before several experienced foreign trade men, including Donald J. Moore, foreign trade consultant of the Industries group. Enthusiasm mounted.

They arranged with Charles H. Beale, engineer with Warren Brothers Roads Co., born in Argentina, and versed in both the North and South American customs, to supervise the translations.

The next thing they did was to gather together a volume of pictures of Massachusetts products, Massachusetts factories, and Massachusetts industrial research activities. Then, they prepared articles detailing why Massachusetts products are good, and why they should be sold in South America.

A Bay State Effort

Advertisers were limited strictly to Massachusetts manufacturers, and a substantial list responded, Mr. Williams said. These ranged from makers of plastic goods—a market formerly supplied almost exclusively by Germany—to shoes, textiles, and, especially, machinery and machine tools.

Simultaneously, with this activity designed for the South American front, the Associated Industries group started an educational campaign among its own members to acquaint them with opportunities, to point out the need for increasing imports of South American goods, and to clear up questions of credits.

Looking over New England raw material needs, the Industries group pointed out that local manufacturers might obtain more wool, hides, fruits, linseed oil, manganese, tin from South America.

Advice against extending long-term credits has been given.

"The long-term German credits," Mr. Williams says, "of which so much is heard, were largely illusory in respect to the benefits received by buyers. American exporters of capital goods have frequently been as generous in the matter of long-term credits as the Germans; especially when the German operation did not involve barter or compensation.

"The demand from Latin America by no means invites an immediate expansion of trade on anything but normal conservative credit terms," says Mr. Williams.

Massachusetts industry looks to New World neighbors (Pictures): Page 9.

Both Sides Avoid Tag

Both sides try to avoid designation as extremists in their respective policies. Republicans objected when Secretary of State Hull talked about their course as involving embargoes of foreign goods. Administration spokesmen are careful to shy away from advocating free trade in the sense of removing all tariffs. The question lies rather between low tariff and high tariff, between protectionism and freer trade.

Constitutionality of the Act has been discussed by witnesses with long legal briefs pro and con. But constitutionality in this case is incidental and academic. It is a shadowy, abstruse question. The issue will be decided at the polls according to whether American voters believe the Republicans when they charge that imports under the Trade Agreements Act have jeopardized American jobs and depressed American farm prices or whether they believe Secretary Hull and the State Department in their arguments that the pacts have sold more American goods, and are a vitally necessary force for restoration of peace in the world.

The Republican minority members of the Committee have come out of their shell holes sufficiently to challenge even the Administration bombardment of the Hawley-Smoot Act, which has continued apace during the last seven years. They picked up their ears when Samuel Crowther, veteran protectionist magazine writer, came to its defense in his appearance this week for the New England Governors' Conference, an organization which placed the six northeasternmost State unanimously on record for discontinuance of the tariff bargaining powers.

Wallace to the Rescue

On the Administration side, the case for the Trade Agreements Act received strong support early in the hearings when Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, followed Secretary Hull to the stand and allayed suggestions of a difference of policy between them by declaring that the trade agreements method of improving foreign trade is an important and desirable adjunct to his department's activities.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said the agricultural adjustment program and the trade agreement program "are not contradictory but actually dovetail together in working toward the objective of bringing parity to the American farmer. Under the one program, farmers are keeping their production in line with existing demand, and under the program the Government is attempting to regain foreign markets so that farmers can produce at more profitable prices."

Against this indorsement, however, was paired off the criticism of Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. He made the point that at the same time the duties on eggs, apples, cabbage, canned peas, raisins, and a number of other products had been reduced so as to permit additional imports under the Canadian and other trade agreements, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had bought considerable quantities of these same products at a cost to the taxpayer to support prices and get rid of a domestic surplus.

Intimate Message from Washington

In Washington, the Talkingest Town in the U. S., Mrs. Catt Advises Women Go Home and Think Quietly About a Way to End War

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

I, like Carrie Chapman Catt, am "tired of talk."

After much pleading from the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Mrs. Catt, the group's founder and honorary chairman, came through snowdrifts from her New Rochelle fireside to Washington this week to talk about peace.

There is always an ovation when Mrs. Catt appears. The women leaders who have worked with her in suffrage and peace campaigns stand and applaud long. Few women have the power to inspire that she has. But she doesn't allow applause to flatter her.

In a firm tone, she advised the women in the midst of four days' discussion of Japanese embargoes, new international peace conferences, Finnish aid, reciprocal trade treaties, etc: "Go home. Sit down in a quiet corner and try to think of an idea that will stab at the heart of war."

With unflinching certainty, she predicted that the time will come when "someone will have an idea that will strike right at the heart of the war machine." And that person, she indicated, may very well be a woman, since men for so many centuries have failed to quench the war spirit.

In the last 25 years, Mrs. Catt said, she has read 1,000 books on war. None of them gave the real clue to peace.

She has seen war come again with the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact shoved far into the background. But Mrs. Catt has not despaired.

She Thinks War Is Bunk

"I think war is bunk; if we had the backbone, the intelligence and the spiritual strength, we could destroy it with an idea," she insisted.

Before the Cause and Cure of War Conference came to town, there was a meeting on "Children in a Democracy" at which child welfare experts from all over the country congregated to talk about what the American child needs in the next 10 years. First they met in group conferences and talked, then they met in a plenary session and talked some more. Practically every social problem was discussed and rediscussed.

The National Youth Administration has invited 100 "representative women of America" to a conference here Feb. 5 to discuss "the serious problem of America's 1,500,000 unemployed young women."

Meeting in the capital at the present time are the National Association of Land Grant Colleges; the American Trade Association Executives; National Public Housing Conference; American Association of Schools of Social Work. And so it goes. Conferences have become a major phase of life in Washington—a city that can always hear all the talk it wants just by going up to Congress!

So Mrs. Catt's advice was extremely timely.

From her wide and long experience she drew one tale. It concerned a matriarchal tribe in Sumatra, that she encountered some years ago.

"Now the anthropologists tell you," said Mrs. Catt, "that there is not much civilization in a matriarchy, but these women did all the ruling. The men were the warriors, but they couldn't have a war unless the women gave them permission. And there wasn't any war because 1,200 years before two queens of that tribe had decided to settle disputes by getting the largest, 'fightingest' bullocks in all Sumatra and having them do their fighting."

Advantages of Illiteracy

Then she wondered:

"How could it have been that those two illiterate women settled a war that never came again? Is the educated woman of today as clever as the uneducated women 700 years ago?" she asked.

And then Mrs. Catt invited the women "to sit down in a quiet corner and try to think of an idea that will stab at the heart of the war spirit."

Mrs. Catt has long been noted for her common—or more correctly "uncommon"—sense and clear thinking. After winning women's suffrage two decades ago by a middle-of-the-road path, she founded the Nonpartisan League of Women Voters. If women were to use the ballot for which they had fought so hard, intelligently, she argued, they must educate themselves in public affairs. The League has since become one of the most influential women's groups as far as legislation is concerned.

Mrs. Catt's New York home is on the site of the farm of Thomas Paine, Revolutionary pamphleteer and philosopher. Outstanding thinkers from all nations visit her there. To a friend who recently called she said:

"I wish I might live another 80 years. I'd have a cause and work for it."

Without doubt, her cause would be peace. And how would she achieve it?

Well, certainly, not by mere talk and argument.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: United States Lets Trade Treaty With Japan Expire

British Blockade Irks U. S.; Nazis Press Rumania for Oil

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Friday, Jan. 26, marked a milepost in U. S.-Japanese relations. For on that day ended 86 years of trade treaty relations between the two countries. Washington intentionally let expire the 1911 Commercial Treaty that had governed trade between the two countries for 28 years.

No, this was not an oversight by Mr. Hull's State Department. The United States has watched the Japanese invade the Asiatic mainland, overrun North and South China; has protested as they flouted the terms of the Nine-Power Pact guaranteeing the integrity of China; has warned Tokyo of possible reprisals as U. S. civil and commercial rights in China were increasingly restricted. Japan's "excuse it, please," at every fresh infringement had to be answered with more than paper protests. The ending of the trade treaty was Washington's way of showing it meant business.

Trade relations are now on a day-to-day basis. That arrangement leaves Washington free to use its diplomatic and economic strength in any way it chooses to impress Tokyo with America's disapproval of Japan's imperialist policies—even though Tokyo should make reprisals.

An Embargo: There is increasing Congressional support for an embargo on the shipment of war materials to Japan—materials which Japan has been using in its attempt to conquer a continent. And while such action would certainly be two-edged, the United States is in a better position to do without goods from Japan than is Japan to get along without America's scrap iron, steel, cotton. An embargo would be a self-denying action on America's part considerably crimping U. S. exports.

Wang Ching-wei: There was just a chance that Tokyo had at last found a willing yet important Chinaman to head a new Puppet Government for the whole of central China. Wang Ching-wei, an ex-Premier of China, was reported willing to play the role of a Chinese Charlie McCarthy to Tokyo.

But by week's end the so-called "peace" was still distant. Premature disclosures of the terms—terms harsher even than the famous Twenty-One demands of 1915—threatened to upset Tokyo's plans. Also, the Japanese were hesitant as to how much power to give Mr. Wang, knowing from sad experience the danger of arming a Chinaman.

The War and the Neutrals

Europe's war between the Allies and Germany, quiet on the West Front, active at sea, unleashed its greatest vigor on the diplomatic and high-pressure fronts this week. Rumania, coveted kingdom of the Balkans, found itself bufeted by British and German oil demands. Other small neutrals were jolted by British First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill's call to arms.

Churchill: Observers decided that Britain had undertaken a new aggressive war leadership on the moral front when they heard Mr. Churchill, in a week-end speech, appeal to the neutrals to join the Allied cause. The Balkan and Danubian states, the Low Countries, Switzerland and the Scandinavians pricked up their ears, but in surprised vexation.

Would they "do their duty in accordance with the Covenant of the League and stand together with the British and French Empires against aggression and wrong?" The Netherlands Government coldly reaffirmed its neutrality, Denmark was openly resentful, but the Churchill speech produced long, long thoughts.

Belgium: King Leopold's country found indirect comfort, however, when Prime Minister Chamberlain on Wednesday reiterated Britain's pledge to go to Belgium's assistance in the event of "unprovoked aggression by Germany." Meanwhile, it was learned on high authority that the Allies were in readiness to rush effective assistance to the Belgians, by land, air and sea, should Germany attack. If Reichsführer Hitler's "attack" thesis now is triumphant in high German counsels, and the attack should come through Belgium, it might get a warm reception.

Rumania: Rumania was squeezed between Britain's attempt to outpurchase Germany in the Balkans and Germany's desperate drive for oil. Germany, for pressure purposes and ostensibly because trains were sabotaged, was reported to have begun policing of the rail line running from Rumania through Russian Poland into the Reich. At the same time Berlin reportedly demanded that Rumania increase its oil shipments, or Germany would "seek other methods."

Britain and France in return insisted that British-French oil companies operating in Rumania should not be forced to produce oil shipments for Germany, and asked Bucharest sharply what it intended to do.

Observers wondered: Would Germany's railroad guarding metamorphose into a full-fledged occupation of Galicia, where "Russian" Poland borders Rumania? Were German Ministers to Balkan Europe called to Berlin to discuss Allied economic moves in southeastern Europe? Will the Allied force based on Syria prove a deterrent to any German-Soviet démarche in the Balkans?

Britain's Blockade Difficulties

Washington: Firm but friendly communications between Washington and London this week helped to clarify and assuage the situation created by British searches of United States mails on the high seas. On Monday Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred with British Ambassador to Washington Lord Lothian.

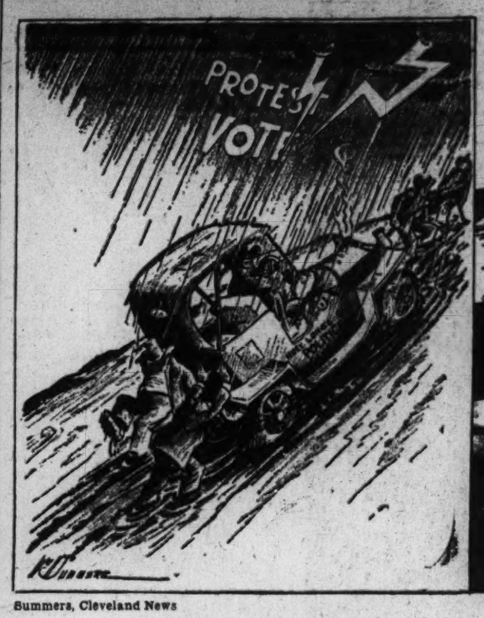
The immediate American grievance was the "delay for searching" of American vessels bound for neutral Mediterranean ports. At Gibraltar American ships were detained four times as long as Italian vessels. Secretary Hull emphasized to Lord Lothian the dangerous effect of such treatment upon American public opinion. Now Britain has countered with the explanation that German sympathizers are using the United States mails in a planned program of getting vital commodities and money into the Reich, often via neutral nations.

On Friday Washington, recognizing Britain's position as a nation fighting for its life, took conciliatory action which cut straight through the high spot of the quarrel. The Post Office Department ruled that American mails may not be used for shipment of "articles or materials" to any belligerent. Less headlined frictions, arising from British diversion of Latin-American trade which the United States had been cultivating and from British curtailment of American farm purchases, were also included in the Washington-London discussions.

Nippon: Meanwhile, London was also seeking to calm Japanese tempers aroused when a British warship took German passengers of military age off the Japanese liner Asama Maru only 35 miles off Japan's coast.

Losses: Mine and torpedo took their toll in a renewed outburst of sea warfare. Over a score of neutral and British ships were reported sunk since January 20, bringing the war's total to at least 344 vessels, and the tonnage loss to at least 1,199,128 tons. The business of blockade cost Britain two destroyers, the Grenville, which sank last Sunday, and the Exmouth, mined or torpedoed with apparent loss of all hands, its loss announced Wednesday.

Well-informed Berlin sources painted a new menace to the Allied blockade when they declared that Germany now had attained a goal of building one submarine a day. In addition, it was said, two 35,000-ton battleships are almost ready for commissioning and a 40,000-ton Nazi flagship is under construction.



Summers, Cleveland News

Ain't What She Used to Be

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

"Where Would You Be Without This Front?"

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

Will We Strangle at a Gnat and Later Swallow the Camel?

A Third Term for the Dies Committee

The Dies Committee got a new lease on life this week—and $75,000 with which to continue uncovering un-American activities in the United States.

That fascist and communist activities in the United States needed to be ferreted out and exposed was generally agreed by Congressmen. The exposing and jailing of the German-American Bund Leader, Fritz Kuhn, and the Communist Leader, Earl Browder—in which the Dies Committee had a part—persuaded many doubting Americans of the need of further investigations. But despite almost unanimous approval for the Committee's continuance there continued to be sharp criticism of the procedure the committee had followed at times.

The Christian Front: Meanwhile demands increased that the Committee look into the so-called "Christian Front," 17 misguided members of which landed in jail last week charged with plotting to overthrow the Government. And just what was the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's connection with that group? Following their arrest he had disowned any tieup to that particular "Christian Front;" though later he modified his denial.

Earl Browder: Earl Browder's $2,000 fine and 4-year prison term for having fraudently obtained passports was far from the maximum penalty that could have been imposed. Though some critics tried to raise the issue of political persecution, the majority agreed that the prosecution has stuck close to facts. Only Mr. Browder, in summing up his defense, had tried to introduce a political angle by proudly proclaiming his Communist connections.

Finland—How Long? ?

The Finns this week repelled furious Russian assaults on the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line, and north of Lake Ladoga they stalled other Russian forces attempting to outflank the excellent Karelian Isthmus fortifications. And if one could credit scattered reports that big bodies of Soviet troops were encircled, it appeared that another Soviet rout might be in preparation.

But at the same time Finland's secondary line of defense, the railroad centers, ports and industrial areas, were receiving a merciless bombing from the Soviet air force. What Finland needed to halt this aerial Blitzkreig was planes and more planes.

Congress aid: Britain was reported to be sending Finland 80 pursuit ships. But the United States, it appeared from the action of the Senate Banking Committee, would be extending credits only for the purchase of nonmilitary supplies. Without mentioning Finland, that body approved a $100,000,000 increase in the Export-Import Bank's revolving fund, $20,000,000 of which would go to Helsingfors, but not for "arms, ammunition or implements of war."

William R. Castle, former Republican Undersecretary of State, advocating an unrestricted loan to Finland, cited a Washington cartoon which depicted the Finns hurling biscuits at the advancing Russians, because Uncle Sam would supply only nonmilitary material.

U. S. Politics

As presidential aspirants and political heavyweights throughout the United States continue to focus attention on themselves, one thing becomes increasingly apparent: this election year it is going to be popular to be regular. Candidates try, even vie with one another, to get the reputation of being conservative or at the most cautiously liberal. Reformers, extremists, just aren't proving popular with the home folks.

Paul V. McNutt takes the profit-motive pledge. James A. Farley pictures business and government as partners. Thomas E. Dewey defends free enterprise. Robert A. Taft tackles the task of balancing the budget. All, it seems, are striving to walk the straight and narrow way down the middle of the political road.

The Third Term: The third term issue is weekly becoming more acute. John L. Lewis of the C. I. O., at his United Mine Workers of America convention this week, deserted the Roosevelt ranks. He accused the Administration of failing labor, of being unable to solve the pressing questions of unemployment, taxes, debt.

But the miners were not so sure they wanted to desert the New Deal ship. Almost 50 resolutions were introduced at their convention supporting a Roosevelt third term. Some even advocated a tenth term if necessary.

As if in reply to the Lewis attack on the New Deal, William Green, A. F. of L. President, publicly pledged his loyalty to the New Deal in return for the gains labor had won under it.

Canadian Referendum

Canada's long-awaited Parliament session lasted three hours Thursday. Then Prime Minister Mackenzie King, in the face of sharp Oppositionist criticism of his Ministry's management of the Dominion war effort, dissolved Parliament, blamed Ontario's vote of censure for his precipitate action, and called for new Federal elections. He would let the Canadian people decide, he stated, as to who should administer Canada's war program.

Chicago Reports Steady Ebb In Number of Relief Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Probably the happiest circumstance attending the current business improvement here is the consistent drop in the number of persons needing public assistance. Although the relief load shrinkage lagged some behind the business rise, it has caught up now in Chicago and, in fact, is continuing in spite of a tendency for business activity in general to level off seasonally.

The number of relief cases here in December, 95,223, was the lowest in the history of the Chicago relief office, which was established in 1936, since October, 1938, when the total had dropped to 94,266. And in spite of some severe weather the load for January is expected to show an even further slump, according to preliminary estimates by Leo M. Lyons, Chicago Commissioner of Relief.

This December total is 2,581 less than that of November, but the full significance of the improvement is seen when compared with the Chicago office peak of 115,668 in June last year. There were 20,445 fewer cases in December than in June.

Eccles Warns New Deal To Ease Rein on Business

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—As the needed preliminary to full recovery and full employment of the 9,000,000 idle in the United States, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, urges a new atmosphere of co-operation between Government and industry and the removal of deterrents to business.

The essential role of Government, Mr. Eccles believes, is to promote a channeling of a larger proportion of national income into consumption and that apart from this function he advocates that further interference with business by politics is neither necessary nor desirable.

With the greatest possible freedom and stimulus to business, full production would still fall short of re-employment without the support of "socially desirable, noncompetitive" public works, in Mr. Eccles' opinion, who, however, would rest his program upon encouragement to the "venturesome spirit" of private enterprise, not upon hostility.

The Voice of Experience

These are the conclusions which Mr. Eccles has reached after his six years in high financial office in Washington and which he expounds in a preface to his collected papers just published by Harper and Brothers under the title "Economic Balance and a Balanced Budget."

"If I had my choice," Mr. Eccles says, "I would at all times have a balanced Federal budget. The difficulty is that an unbalanced budget is not an independent condition created by a Government decision—but a reflection of deep-seated unbalance in the economy."

As first steps in the correction of this unbalance in the economy, Mr. Eccles stresses again and again his conviction that free enterprise needs freedom from petty political regulation.

"Our economic progress has been the envy of the world," he writes. "It has been built upon the principles of private initiative and enterprise. I am opposed, therefore, to governmental action which would dictate the terms of our business life beyond what is essential to protect the public interest. I am convinced that we need not sacrifice our liberties, our democratic processes or our economic system to achieve far greater material welfare for our people than ever before."

Up to Private Business

Main reliance to assure employment must, in Mr. Eccles' view, rest on private enterprise, and when the Government is required to care for the unemployed it should make sure neither to displace nor to compete with private enterprise. He advises that sufficient play be given for the profit motive and "even for the speculative venturesome spirit of our people."

Mr. Eccles warns against premature price and wage advances which in the past have resulted in reversing the progress of recovery and he appeals to labor to "establish more responsible leadership and to work toward continuity of employment, with which short-lived monopolistic advantages of favored labor groups have frequently interfered."

That the Government may perform what he considers its role in promoting the flow of national income into consumption, Mr. Eccles believes that it must use its powers of taxation, public expenditure and monetary policy to "maintain a reasonable balance between that part of the national income which goes into savings and is available for investment, and that part which goes into consumption."

Would Cut Security Tax

To that end he advocates that domestic purchasing power be increased by decreasing consumption taxes, particularly the present special security levies, and that public expenditures be maintained until unemployment is absorbed in private industry, at which time public works should be severely curtailed to offset the dangers of a boom.

While Mr. Eccles advocates the planning and timing of public works so as to diminish the duration and the effects of depression, he is frequently critical of different phases of New Deal economic planning and declares that the "maintenance of a stable advance presents serious problems which Government has not yet fully recognized nor attempted to solve."

"Experience in Washington," he concludes, "has brought home to me the personal, political and psychological difficulties of attaining the degree of flexibility, the proper timing, the determination of an adequate volume and the proper nature of government, fiscal and monetary action that are necessary if the Government is to function successfully in moderating, if it cannot prevent, the alternate cycles of booms and depressions."

Waldman Hits Back at Lewis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The "furious attacks" on President Roosevelt and the New Deal by John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, who was convicted early this week of passport fraud, are "unfair, unjust and unwarranted," according to Louis Waldman, well known labor attorney, speaking as head of the National Council for Social Democracy.

"Friends of progress and of labor can afford to ignore Mr. Browder's attack," he said, "but must resent Mr. Lewis' denunciation of the President and the New Deal as a gross misrepresentation of labor's attitude to the President and its appreciation of his efforts on its behalf.

"Whatever shortcomings the New Deal may have, as a program for an ultimate solution of the social problem it simply is not true, as Mr. Lewis charges, that labor and its interests have been ignored by the President or the New Deal. For direct interest in organized labor and solicitude for its welfare, Mr. Lewis cannot find a period in American history during which a national administration has done and tried to do as much for labor as has Mr. Roosevelt since 1933."

The President and the Federal Government, Mr. Waldman held, had "created for organized labor, an atmosphere in which but for the division within the ranks of organized labor, for which Mr. Lewis is in no small part responsible, there would have been unparalleled progress in the building and in the strengthening of the trade-union movement."

"The principal vice of Mr. Lewis' attack is not the injury he may do to President Roosevelt, but the great injury he is doing to labor and its cause," Mr. Waldman added. "He is playing directly into the hands of reaction. Honest criticism and honest disagreement promote progress. Unfair, unfounded and unjust criticism merely spreads confusion and chaos—the two harbingers which ushered in Fascism and Communism and other forms of totalitarianism in other countries."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 27

President:

Addressed the White House Conference on Children in Democracy. Attended state funeral of Senator Borah. Vetoed bill to reimburse the State of Ohio for funds withheld by the Social Security Board because of failure to comply with the Social Security Act. Announced establishment of an interdepartmental committee to deal with foreign purchases of war materials. Nominated John H. Towers to be a Rear Admiral and Lewis Compton to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Senate:

Approved and returned to the House the $251,822,585 emergency defense deficiency Bill.

House:

Voted to uphold veto by the President of the bill to pay social security funds to Ohio; passed the Treasury-Post Office bill and a deficiency appropriation measure for funds for the Treasury, Navy, and the House. Approved a resolution extending for one year the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities and voted an appropriation of $75,000 to carry on that work.

Voteless 'Election'

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Membership in the House of Commons for Minister of Information Sir John Reith was arranged today under the political truce prevailing during the war.

Sir Charles Barrie vacated his Southampton seat to make room for Sir John and Opposition parties announced they would not put up candidates to oppose him.

Demand for British Pottery Grows in States and Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An increase of 100 per cent in United States and Canadian orders for British-made pottery since the outbreak of war is reported here by a large exporting firm.

The demand has induced the Board of Trade to grant special wartime facilities for the completion of a new £250,000 factory, which will use electrically fired kilns for all stages.

The original factory, which has worked since 1769 as a "family" concern, is to continue in use. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, its director, said the indications are that while British ships can cross the Atlantic, the increased trade with the United States and Canada is likely to continue.

He noted that trans-Atlantic trade has been increasing steadily over a number of years. The Anglo-United States Trade Agreement of 1939, reducing duty on china from 70 to 45 per cent and on earthenware from 50 to 30 per cent on many lines, has stimulated the demand. The large bulk of exports to Canada and the United States is earthenware and fine translucent china tableware, Mr. Wedgwood said, and Canada is the best market in the world for "blue and white" bas-relief.

The American housewife is conservative in taste, Mr. Wedgwood considered. "When buying British pottery," he said, "she prefers the fairly florid traditional type of pattern, corresponding roughly to the English Regency period. She cheerfully pays anything from 70 cents to $5 for a meat plate, in order to get the quality and design she wants."

In the old days "place plates," or service plates in fine china were bought in considerable quantities from $10 to $40 a plate. Much of the demand for these pieces has fallen off in recent years, but both the United States and Canada, Mr. Wedgwood has found, remain markets where price is not the only, or even the chief, consideration.

Trade with Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries has also been maintained, even increased, since the outbreak of war, and good business is being done with the West Indies. There are signs of greater activity from South America, which remains, however, largely a "price" rather than a "quality" market.

Mexico Purchases Road to Free Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPOLOBAMPO, Mexico—The Federal Government has completed arrangements for the purchase of the short railway line which connects this port with cities of the North Mexican plain, and the ports of the Gulf coast.

Formerly a part of the Northeast Railways of Mexico, American owned, the railway line will be bought for $20,000,000.

Mexico has recently made Topolobampo a free port. Although it does not admit ships of large draft, it accommodates safely smaller freighters, and much business has been developed through the port for North Mexico in recent weeks.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

	J	A	B	A	L			D	U	M	A	S		
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Washington Sideglances

Protocol on punch and ice cream—Tactful—Ah, a play again—Women learn about Senators—Mail from the grass roots pleases even the highest—And when it comes to what to eat—.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Rank Insult: There is a story going about the Capital that a Washington hostess recently phoned the Protocol Office of the State Department. "Which," she wanted to know, "comes first officially—ice cream or punch?"

To a perplexed arbiter, she explained she was giving a party and wanted to be sure she would not get in trouble by asking a higher-ranking official's wife to serve a lesser refreshment.

Home Body: President Roosevelt's visit to the "command" birthday performance of "Life With Father" will be his first time at a theater in a year.

Once a frequent play-goer, Mr. Roosevelt has found little time for that diversion since coming to the White House.

In 1938 he saw "Pins and Needles"; last year "Outward Bound."

His Secret Service guards are just as glad. The darkness in theaters makes them jittery.

One Lesson: Who says women aren't learning anything about politics?

The National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which formerly sent large delegations to interview Senators, decided this year to send only one woman from each State.

"With a large delegation there," explained Mrs. James Austin Stone, Chairman of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, "it gives a Senator too good a chance to make a speech."

Political Fare: From surface appearances it is sometimes difficult to determine just which political party is the champion of the common man.

Compare the Republican menu of the 25-cent Lincoln Day dinner in Naperville, Ill.—

Barbecued Beef Sandwiches
Potato Chips Pickles
Cup Cakes Coffee
Barber Pole Stick Candy for the Ladies

With the Democrats' $100 Jackson Day dinner at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington:

Diamond Back Terrapin Soup With Amontillado
Hot Butter Crusts
Hearts of Celery, Olives, Pecans
Lobster, Crabflakes, and Scallops à la Newburg
Old-Fashioned Corn Bread
Cucumber Sandwiches
Heart of Filet Mignon, Excelsior
New String Beans Anglaise
Potatoes Macaire
Hearts of Romaine With Melon, Grapefruit, and Asparagus Tips Vinaigrette
Cheese Wafers
Real Spumoni Ice Cream With Spun Sugar
Anis Madeleines
Demitasse

National Plan To Rebuild By FHA Aid Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

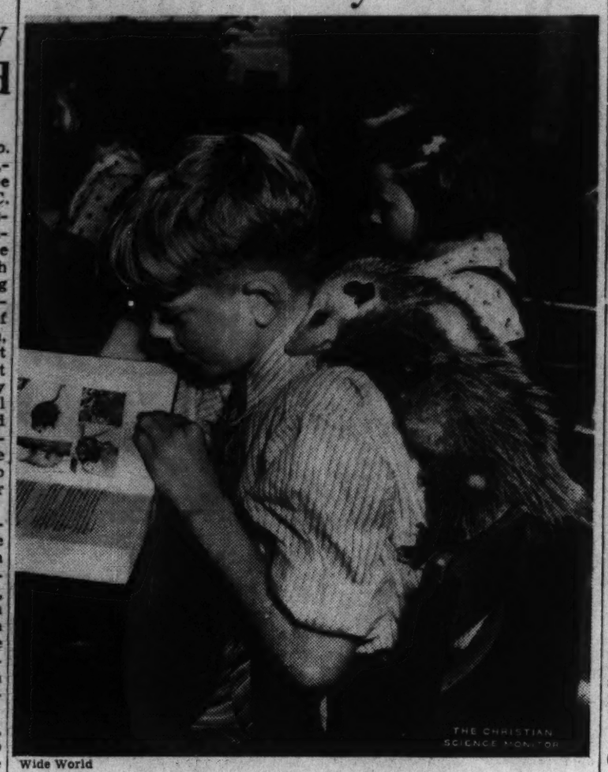
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. Jan. 27—Comfort for some 8,000,000 ill-housed families could be provided, according to Newton C. Farr, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, under a loan arrangement of the Federal Housing Authority, which would involve the reconditioning and rehabilitation of existing structures, instead of the building of new units. Projects under his plan, he noted, would be able to meet the needs of income levels not heretofore reached by privately financed housing. Direct Federal construction under the United States Housing Authority, he insisted, "has not only failed to solve the problem it was designed to meet, but instead is causing further distress."

The idea has long been advocated by the Association; and the opportunity to do something on a scale large enough to meet the demand of the nation as a whole, comes through the operation of a Federal agency. The Association readily grants this, although in the past it has been critical of Government activities considered to be in competition with private enterprise.

The FHA does not lend money, but merely insures loans made to individuals by authorized private lending agencies. The program now being developed, Mr. Farr explained to the South Central Regions Conference of the Association, would insure mortgages to limited dividend corporations, covering units with accommodations for 20 or more families. The eligible units may be in apartment buildings, or may be single-family dwellings adjoining each other or in the same general area. The loans will not exceed 80 per cent of the amount which the Administrator estimates will be the value of the property or project when the proposed improvements are completed. In any event, the mortgages will not exceed the amount which the Administrator estimates will be the cost of the completed new physical improvements on the site, including the Administrator's estimate of the depreciated reproduction cost of salvagable existing improvements. It is contemplated that if a mortgage is to be eligible for insurance in this new classification, at least 50 per cent of the amount of the mortgage must be spent for new physical improvements.

"We must admit," said Mr. Farr, "that it has been the failure, up to the present time, of private capital to provide accommodations in the low-income field that has encouraged certain branches of Government to go ahead when the demand has been that something be done. If there can be, instead, effective co-operation of Government in the encouragement of private action in the field, our national movement for good housing and city rebuilding can have a scope that would otherwise be impossible."

What Does It Say About Me?



Wide World

Opossum Goes to School

"Pinkie" is one of two opossums that roam at will in the fourth-grade class at Aberdeen School in Grand Rapids, Mich. "Pinkie" is looking at the book in which Gerald Stratton is studying about 'possum. Miss Leone Bookey, teacher, says the little animals make good pets.

Canada Sets High Standard For Refugees

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada admitted 5,000 persons who might be classed as refugees between January and August, 1939, an official of the immigration branch of the Mines and Resources Department has announced.

"Some of the best and most useful immigration Canada has ever known has been in the past few years," he added.

"The figure of 5,000 is based on the number of persons we know have had trouble in their native land and are seeking new homes. They are not always admitted as families. Sometimes a man who has settled in Canada is permitted to bring in his dependents. In other cases they come in as single individuals.

"In the refugee group there are well-to-do people who brought millions of new capital and are now engaged in establishing new industries in this country. Others are admitted on the ground of special skill required in the establishment of these industries. Quite a number came as farmers, bringing their own capital, are being settled in Saskatchewan and British Columbia on funds supplied from overseas."

Down Trend in Relief Costs Hints Solution for Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario is beginning to feel that a solution to the problem of overburdened relief rolls is not too far off.

Suburban municipalities showed declines in relief rolls during the past year, according to recent figures which also recorded a sharp drop at the end of the year. This is attributed to general improvement in business and industrial conditions, and in some districts, increased building activities. In 1938 the greater part of the jobs found for those receiving unemployment relief were emergency jobs, created by the Governments and municipalities, while in 1939 the majority of jobs were in private industry. In most instances, only a few who were on relief are now in the Army.

Toronto's year-end report showed that direct unemployment relief cost $236,297 less in 1939 than in 1938, gross expenditure for the year for this purpose being $7,288,218 in 1939 as compared with $7,524,515 in the previous year. At the end of the year there were 53,809 individuals on relief as compared with 66,519 at the end of 1938.

Peak in February

Government contributions last year totaled $5,100,485, and the net cost to the City last year was $2,187,733 as against $2,575,233 in 1938. The total number of persons on relief reached its peak last year during the month of February, and there was a steady decline each month until December, when the figure rose to slightly above the October total.

While improved conditions were noted for the entire year, the month of November showed particular gains over the same month last year.

A possible turning point in Ontario's unemployment problem was seen recently by Eric Cross, Provincial Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs, in figures showing a 22.6 per cent reduction for the month of November, 1939, compared with the same month in 1938.

Mr. Cross, who based his figures on a survey for the month of November of 40 municipalities constituting 85 per cent of Ontario's relief rolls, said that the 24 per cent reduction in relief costs resulting from the drop in unemployment brought relief expenditures to their lowest mark for that month.

Industrial Step-up Helps

Increase in industrial activity, a step-up in the pace of manufacturing to fill war orders, and enlistment of some who had been receiving relief were suggested as factors contributing to the improved conditions.

For the month of November Toronto reported a reduction of 50,943 recipients as compared with 61,353 in the same month in 1938. Other reductions were shown in 37 other municipalities, with a slight increase in two. Mr. Cross pointed out the significance of this decrease, in contrast with the usual trend which has been upward from September to a peak ordinarily reached in March. For the first 11 months of 1939 the cost of relief for these municipalities was $16,521,591, a reduction of 1.4 per cent from the corresponding period of 1938.

Some Survey Facts

A substantial number of those receiving relief in the Province today, however, cannot be absorbed into the Army or into industry, Mr. Cross declared, pointing to another recent survey showing that some 35 per cent of those receiving aid are unemployable under any circumstances. Many firms, too, in re-employing men take back former employees, who had to be laid off, and possibly never had received relief.

War orders placed with Toronto firms are responsible for some of the increase in employment in that City. The welfare department, he said, knows what type of work those on relief are capable of doing. When defense orders are placed, the relief department is allotted a certain number of jobs to fill, and the welfare commissioner decides for what jobs those on relief are best fitted.

Industrial activity to date in Ontario has centered around such industries as steel, textiles, electric and automobile accessory concerns, which are moving to new peaks of employment in many centers.

N. Y. C. Employee Wins $250 For Economy Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Thirty City employees had today received cash prizes in a contest conducted by the Civil Service Good Government Contest Committee for the best proposals for City government economies.

First prize of $250 was won by T. C. Kavanagh, a junior topographical draftsman in the bureau of engineering of the Board of Estimate, for his proposal for a system of cost unit accounting for expenditures of all departments.

One second prize of $150 went to Joseph C. Beshears, a laborer in the mechanical maintenance division of the Park Department, who proposed a city-wide reclamation yard in which to gather all old brass, copper, steel, iron and other scrap, as well as other equipment and material, for use or for sale to the highest bidder.

Another second prize of $150 went to Dr. I. L. Nascher, retired from the Department of Hospitals, who recommended abolishment of exempt city-paid positions in private hospitals and institutions to save the city $300,000.

Bestowal of the awards was made at the annual dinner of the Citizens Budget Commission at the Biltmore Hotel here. Dr. John H. Finley, editor emeritus of The New York Times, and Frank J. Prial, editor and publisher of The Chief, made the presentations. Five of the winners asked to remain anonymous.

Southern States Seek Better Rate on Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A fund of $15,000 will be raised by representatives of public service commissions of seven Southeastern States, it was decided at a meeting here recently, for the purpose of carrying on the fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower freight rates on livestock moving from the South to the East.

Quickie Strikes Investigated By Senate Group

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two "quickie" strikes in the Salinas lettuce area in the spring of 1936 cost growers $30,000 and brought a warning that that was only a "foretaste" of what was to come in the fall.

That was the testimony of Henry Strobel, Treasurer of the Associated Farmers of California, before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee yesterday.

"At that time," he said, "notice was served on us in no uncertain terms that was just a foretaste of what we would get in September when a general strike would be called."

Of the strike that fall he said: "It was rather a venomous time." There were "shot now and then;" rocks and acid were thrown and there were numerous fights but only a small number of people were hurt.

Austin E. Anson, secretary-manager of the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association, valued the Salinas lettuce business at $20,000,000 a year.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, conducting the Committee hearing, delved into the California Packing Corporation's structure and learned from W. C. Chick and Marshall P. Madison, officials of the organization, that it has more than 40 plants extending from the Philippines to New York; that it has sales offices in virtually every important city in the United States and in many foreign cities; that its assets are about $56,000,000; and that it is one of the largest packing corporations in the world.

Atlanta Bar Aids Cleaner Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Bar Association has worked out a plan to provide counsel for felony defendants not provided with same which, it is believed, will do much to eliminate the evil of the "ambulance chaser" in the community. As soon as details can be worked out the plan will be put into operation in the criminal division of the Fulton County Superior Court.

The plan functions around a junior and a senior counsel group, the former to be composed of the younger lawyers and the latter of the city's most prominent attorneys.

Following incarceration, a prisoner makes a signed statement of his ability to secure counsel, which statement is then turned over to the judge for handling. The judge appoints the next available junior counsel to the defense of the prisoner. The junior counsel has the advantage of assistance from a senior counsel to advise him and to point out the significance of the case.

Musicians Plan Club Home At Reasonable Cost in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Musicians are looking to Miami with word that the Musicians' Club of America plans to build a clubhouse that will not only be a permanent home for retired members of the profession, but will be available for other members as a winter residence, without the financial strain usually connected with a Florida vacation.

This mecca for musicians is the dream of Bertha Foster, Dean of the School of Music of the University of Miami. Not content with merely dreaming, Miss Foster made plans which were speeded by the gift of 25 acres of desirable land a few miles south of Miami from Mr. and Mrs. John Warwick. An option to buy additional acreage adjoining has been secured.

A group of Miami businessmen have organized and obtained a charter and invitations have been sent to all prominent musicians of the country to become members. Many have accepted. The architect's plans are ready, and work on the building is expected soon to be under way.

Among those who have agreed to serve on the advisory board of members are Dr. Howard Hanson, José Iturbi, Dr. Sidney Homer, Percy Grainger, Edwin Hughes, Dr. Carl Ruggles, Dr. W. S. Sterling, Arnold Volpe, Reinald Werrenrath, Mildred Dilling, Cameron McLean, Leonard Liebling, Carleton Smith, Mrs. Vincent Ober, Joseph Lhevinne, Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottoway, Dr. Will Earhart, Guy Meier, Geoffrey O'Hara, Mme. Olga Samaroff-Stokowski, Sigmund Spaeth and Oscar Thompson.

The plan of financing is simple. Dues are $5 a year. Sufficient sums from dues the first years are expected to pay the cost of erecting the unit of the clubhouse and improving the grounds.

When the clubhouse has been completed and furnished, it is expected that income from winter guests will be sufficient to pay the ordinary running expenses. All income not necessary for upkeep or running expenses will be used entirely for the support of members who have reached the age of 70 and are no longer able to earn and who have no other means of support.

In order that this fund may be as large as possible, the by-laws provide that all officers and directors serve without compensation. Thus far all the work of preparation, including legal service, has cost the organization nothing, so wide is the interest.

A colony for creative workers, similar to the MacDowell colony in Peterboro, N. H., is expected to develop. Cottages will be built on the additional land to be acquired.

Canadian Shipping

OTTAWA (AP)—Appointment of A. W. L. MacCallum of Montreal as Director of Shipping was announced Jan. 26. Bruce A. MacDonald, former Canadian Trade Commissioner in Berlin, was appointed secretary to the Canadian Shipping Board.

Mr. MacCallum, manager of the Shipping Federation of Canada, will be chief executive of the Shipping Board, and will be responsible for a close survey of immediate and prospective ocean transport requirements of Canadian export trade.

Negro History Week in Alabama To Picture Progress of Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"In the observance this year of Negro History Week, Feb. 11-18, we plan to lay especial emphasis on worthwhile persons, places, and things right here in Birmingham and Alabama, our theme song being the saying of our great leader, Booker T. Washington, 'Cast down your buckets where they are.' Committees, however, are appointed in each school to work out their own individual program," declared C. W. Hayes, Supervisor of Negro elementary schools here and Chairman of Negro History Week celebration.

Professor Hayes is contributing editor of the Bulletin published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C., and has done field work in the cause of Negro history, having successfully sponsored a movement to have the study of Negro history included in the curriculum of Alabama Negro schools.

Professor Hayes quoted Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, as follows:

"What we have today is not the civilization of any particular race or nation, but the civilization of the world to which all races have made their contribution. We desire to disabuse any one's mind of the thought that this effort means the diminution of interest in general history. The purpose is not to suggest less attention to the achievements of other races and nations, but rather to give the Negro his place among them."

Atlantic City Soon to Decide About Council-Manager Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 27—The People's League for Efficient Government has filed 524 petitions bearing 7,358 names with Bertram E. Whitman, City Clerk, asking for a special referendum on Feb. 20 to determine whether Atlantic City shall abandon its present commission form of government and adopt a city council-manager plan. All the names have been carefully checked with the voting lists, and since the petitions meet the requirements of the State law that 15 per cent of the registered voters who went to the polls in the last general election be shown on the list, an order for the referendum is viewed as certain.

An order for the referendum would, under the law, designate Feb. 20, the fourth Tuesday after the filing, as the date for the election. If that election results in a majority vote for the council-manager plan, the law provides that the City Clerk call an election the fourth following Tuesday, which would be on March 19, to pick seven city councilmen-at-large. These would receive $2,000 a year and would be authorized to engage a city manager.

Under the present system, the five commissioners receive $5,250 a year each and name one of their number to be mayor. This post is held by Charles D. White at a salary of $7,000 a year. Under the council-manager plan, the councilmen likewise choose one of their number as mayor, who would receive the same pay Mr. White gets.

Sponsors of the council-manager plan explained the wide discrepancy in salaries of the councilmen and mayor by saying that under the council-manager arrangement, councilmen are not expected to devote full time to their jobs nor have charge of departments. They decide policy and leave the detailed administration to the manager.

Leaders of the local Republican organization, which controls politics here, refuse to express any public opinion for or against the proposed change in municipal government. The view in many quarters is that if a change is made, the organization will control the new system, just as it has the old.

N. C. Teachers College Building Nearly Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONE, N. C.—The new natural science building at the Appalachian State Teachers College here has been completed and will be ready for occupancy when the next semester opens, Feb. 20.

The structure, which cost $150,000, is one of the buildings provided for in the college's $500,000 expansion program.

Denver Sees Records Smash And Stock Show Prices Soar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — The shrill "yippees" of the broncho-busting cowboys who took part in the thirty-fourth edition of the National Western Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo here were as much a part of this spectacular event as the lowing of the hundreds of prize cattle, but this year they might well have been expressions of joy over the unusual success of the whole venture. It was the best yet, officials say. Past records were thrown out and new ones hung up.

From a monetary standpoint in the sale of the grand championship cattle, sheep and hogs the show was the best since the World War, according to Joseph A. Shoemaker, president of the Denver Union Stockyards, and those prices were based on inflation.

Thus, in the words of Mr. Shoemaker, when buyers paid $1 a pound for the grand champion steer that weighed 1,065 pounds, $1 a pound for the top hog and $2.05 for the blue-ribbon fat wether, those were real prices—and genuine. Also they were outstanding prices to be paid when general market prices are deflated at this time.

It was the first time in the history of the National Western that every grand champion has brought at least $1 a pound. The price paid for the hog and the lamb were the highest paid in the 34 years of the show.

Most sensational of the buying was the purchase by the Willow Creek Ranch of Great Falls, Mont., of a Hereford breeding bull for the record price of $5,700, highest price ever paid here for a bull and one of the highest in the country. The bull was bred and raised in Colorado by the Taussig Brothers of Parshall.

Another tribute was paid to Colorado cattle raising when the Hereford steer of Willard and Warren Frye of Peoria, Ill., was given the grand championship of the show. The animal was bred high in the Rockies by Fred C. DeBerard of Kremmling and was bought as a calf at last year's show. The Frye brothers, both of whom are former 4-H Club members, also won the grand championship for the carload of fat cattle, which were bred in the Mile High State.

The brothers went home with about $6,000 in their pockets from what their cattle brought at auctions together with premiums.

Harold Fisher of Fort Collins, Colo., who had the champion hog, and Keith White of Lexington, Neb., raiser of the grand prize lamb, are 4-H Club members.

Highlight of the week's show in the stadium was the retirement of the horse, Senator Crawford, regarded as the greatest roadster show horse in the country. After winning his 161st first place blue ribbon at the show, where he was first shown, he was retired amid ceremonies which would rival the coming out party of a debutante.

Mrs. M. F. Yount of Lexington, Ky., owns the gelding. For his 15 years in the show ring, during which time he never was defeated, he was awarded several large silver trophies and a large flower-bedecked royal blanket.

Thousands of dollars of valuable thoroughbred horses were exhibited in the ring in heavy cash competition. Most fortunate among the big stake winners was Mrs. Betty M. Scripps of Arcadia, Calif., winner of the $1,000 three-gaited prize together with nearly a dozen other first prizes.

Drop in Enough Coins With Letter And Mailing Machine Does the Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—What is virtually a post office that never closes—a letter mailing machine into which the stamp purchaser can insert coins at any hour—is on trial at the Grand Central Terminal here under the authorization of Postmaster Albert Goldman. One of five of its kind in the world, the others all being located also in this city, the "Mail-O-Mat," as it is called, is being viewed by thousands of persons daily.

All this new device requires of the user is that he insert the proper number of coins covering the necessary postage and the addressed letter or letters which he wants to mail. The Mail-O-Mat does the rest. It stamps the letter, cancels it and deposits it for the next collection.

A time-saving of from two to six hours is effected by the machine through doing away with the intermediate steps of the sorting table and the cancellation process, an official of the company which manufactures the "Mail-O-Mat" said. The capacity of this latest timesaver is 80 letters a minute. Money in sums up to $8 may be deposited as "credit," following which letters requiring postage up to that amount may be inserted for stamping and mailing. There is no charge for the service—only the usual cost of the stamps.

Jews' German Boycott To Include U. S. Firms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Chairman of Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and Jewish Labor Committee, announced today the formation of a special department whose duty will be to extend the present anti-German boycott to firms in the United States sending goods to Germany.

Mr. Tenenbaum said large amounts of goods badly needed by Germany were being shipped from this country by way of neutrals, and that intensified activity was needed to weaken Germany's war machine and shorten the war. A list of firms engaging in this trade with Germany would soon be released, he added.

Fight on New Deal Urged by Bridges

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Republican critics of the New Deal were called on Jan. 26 to bring their opposition to it into the open and not withhold any punches by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, seeking support for his campaign for the Republican nomination for President.

"The days of pussyfooting by Republicans against the New Deal are over," Senator Bridges said. "I believe that as Republicans we must bring into the open the faults and shortcomings of the New Deal. I have no use for anyone who will not openly fight the New Deal."

He said that in his opinion the New Deal has failed to accomplish its purposes and instead of preserving the stability of the country is following paths destined to bring it into a "complete socialist state."

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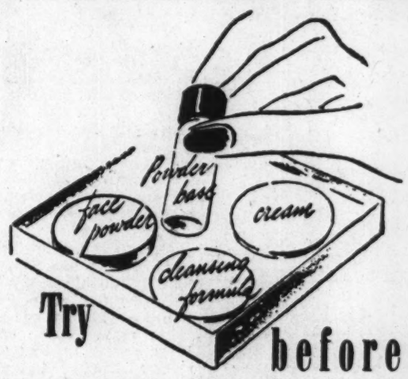

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Limited Menus in Berlin Portray Wartime Plight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 27—The discomforts and shortages with which the German people are confronted have been brought into view during the recurrent cold spells.

Things which might go unnoticed under less rigorous conditions have come to the surface, disclosing situations which must cause grave concern.

Berlin is now almost literally on a bread and meat diet. A few hotels and restaurants have been permitted to break into their precious reserves of tinned stocks and provide vegetables on menus, but on only a very limited scale. The average Berliner gets a few potatoes only with the greatest difficulty. None are available in several parts of the city.

Official statistics, however, show a good crop of potatoes—56,300,000 tons having been harvested. This is the same as the record crop of 1938, but from 3.5 per cent less acreage. Shortage of farm labor, it was stated, accounted for the decrease in cultivation.

Apples Becoming Scarce

All fresh vegetables are gone in the small groceries and markets. Even apples, which until the last few days were plentiful, are now becoming scarce, and the quality which has been bad for months is now deplorable. A saving factor in the food situation is bread.

The regime learned the importance of maintaining the quality of bread when experiments in reducing the quality last winter produced such widespread criticism that the quality was restored.

Bakeries all display ample quantities of all varieties. Foreign residents who have tried white, black, and rye during the past week have found all of good quality. It is obvious that every effort is being made to maintain bread's quantity and quality.

Large Reserve Claimed

Maintenance of the bread standard should be possible if the Government's figures on the bumper wheat crop are considered. The grain harvest was described in official announcements as so good the national reserve of 8,600,000 tons will not have to be touched. It was said all signs pointed toward an increase of the national reserve.

The Völkischer Beobachter, the official Nazi Party newspaper, commenting on the harvest figures, said the 1939 crop not only assured the Reich sufficient sugar, potatoes, and grain, but also safeguarded the feed supply of cattle and hogs.

The 1939 bumper sugar beet crop yielded 17,400,000 tons on an acreage less than that cultivated in sugar beets the previous year.

However, the heating situation is getting steadily worse. Most of the schools are now closed and many factories are curtailing operations. Running hot water is now illegal in Berlin except during week ends. Then what emerges from the hot faucet is usually too cold for bathing. The central heating in more than one modern apartment house is so low during the very cold weather that pans of water are constantly kept simmering on the stove to thaw out the fingers of anyone doing concentrated hand work.

Farm Program

BERLIN (AP)—In former Polish Upper Silesia, rapid motorization and modernization of farms is the first item on the program for the Reich's Agricultural League for the economic incorporation of the newly acquired land.

Agriculture and industry are about evenly divided in this region. The mining industry is reported working full blast for the new regime.

Reich authorities, however, said poor administration by the Poles made agricultural production in this area far below the average of the poorest farm land in Germany.

Harvesting machines, trucks, tractors, plows, and other farming tools will be shipped into East Upper Silesia immediately to meet the first demands, authorities said.

War restrictions have affected the harvesting machine industry and a certain quota of the output has been allotted to each province. An additional emergency allowance, however, has been granted to this district "to enable it within a short period to reach the standard of production prevailing in the Reich," the Nazi Agricultural League news service wrote.

Settlement of repatriated German nationals from the Baltic countries and Soviet Russian Volhynia is another method of stepping up farm production in the former Polish regions.

Weakest Front

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—How long Germany, with raw materials constituting 40 per cent of its imports in peacetime, can hold out against the wartime Allied blockade is a question perhaps no more than a half dozen individuals can answer anywhere near accurately.

Guesses range from six months to eight years.

Nazis say they are prepared for a war of several years, but what their reserves are and the amounts it is necessary to import are military secrets.

It is no secret, however, that the economic front is Germany's weakest. This point continually is hammered upon, although officials say the existence of food rations and exceedingly strict clothing allowances are a precaution, rather than a necessity.

That reserves are insufficient is indicated, nevertheless, by the stress officials place on Adolf Hitler's peacetime edict to the country that it "must export or die."

Without gold or foreign balances, the only way the Reich can import is through exports. The blockade has trimmed foreign trade 50 per cent — completely ruining overseas trade except in the Baltic.

Countries which the actual blockade cannot touch—such as the Balkans, Scandinavia, and Russia—have been delivering sufficiently to keep the war machine at its present slow speed. They could deliver more, but Germany hasn't enough railway cars, and the neutrals are refusing to permit their cars to leave home during wartime.

Germany is depending upon its back door entrance to the Reich—the Balkans now and Russia later. Hence a close watch is being kept on Allied moves like the British efforts to buy Balkan products for cash and the presence in French-mandated Syria of Gen. Maxim Weygand's army.

Rumor here says the French forces in Syria may be used to move against Russia's rich Baku oil fields. This and British cash purchases in the Balkans would combine to disrupt the flow of much-needed goods to Germany.

The Nazi dickering with Russia is divided into two parts—first, the exchange of goods and second, collaboration on the exploitation of Soviet riches.

Negotiations with Moscow are slow, and the Nazis say they do not expect much the first year, but are looking to a long-rance policy.

German economic experts assert the Russo-Finnish conflict will have no effect on Russia's ability or willingness to deliver to the Reich.

So far, only small amounts of grain and oil have arrived from Russia, but the quantities are increasing each month by rail and sea.

Ardent Nazis bristle with confidence even when asked what will happen should the war intensify, requiring more raw materials and at the same time reduce domestic production through mounting loss of man power.

Japan Rejects British Reply On Seizure of Nazis at Sea

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office today indicated that Britain's reply to Japan's protest against seizure of 21 Germans from the liner Asama Maru was unsatisfactory.

A communiqué issued after a two-hour conference between Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie in which the reply was delivered said Mr. Arita "demanded reconsideration" of "legalistic expositions" contained in the reply.

Conversations are to be continued, it was announced

A British cruiser took the Germans off the liner Jan. 20 within 35 miles of Yokohama.

Neutral Losses

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The torpedoing of the Rotterdam-bound 2,456-ton Norwegian steamer Songa, formerly known as the Ada, in the Atlantic Jan. 22, was disclosed yesterday with the landing of her crew of 25 on the Irish coast.

The Songa was en route to Rotterdam from New York and Philadelphia when a submarine stopped her. A member of the crew said the submarine commander asked the Songa's Captain to sign papers stating the cargo was contrabrand war material for England and, when the Captain refused, sent a torpedo through the Songa. She was broken in two.

Sinking of the 1,300-ton Norwegian steamer Gudveig by a submarine in the North Sea was reported yesterday when seven survivors were landed at a Scottish port. Ten others were reported missing.

The steamer went down Jan. 22. The cause was not known immediately.

Meanwhile the Admiralty announced that 188 men—all on board—were lost with the destroyer Exmouth which was disclosed to have been sunk Jan. 21, within 24 hours of the loss of the destroyer Grenville. The Exmouth's loss was reported Jan. 24.

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP) — The 8,341-ton Philippine liner President Quezon, formerly the President Madison of the American Lines, was reported lost today when it ran aground and sank off Tanegashima Island, southern Japan.

The steamer Ukishima Maru, one of three Japanese ships which answered the President Quezon's S O S in a stormy sea, said only one crew member was missing.

'We Must Sail'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—"We must sail and we cannot choose where we are to sail, for we must keep our contracts," Norwegian shipowners were told by their president, Christian Haaland, during a recent review of the war situation and its effects on Norwegian shipping.

Shipowners must provide protection for sailors and ships as best they can, Mr. Haaland said, but it is not possible to keep shipping away from danger zones, he added. National economy and foreign relationships necessitate keeping ships sailing. Mr. Haaland added he was happy to say this was generally recognized by Norwegian sailors.

The extent to which Norway provides for mariners was recalled at the shipowners' meeting.

In 1918 Norwegian shipowners started a fund which has provided extra old-age benfits for some 2,000 sailors.

Starting this year all Norwegian sailors from the age of 62 are to receive a certain fixed amount annually. This amount will be free from taxation and is to be in addition to the old-age pension provided by the State. The amount will be paid to every qualified sailor regardless of any savings. It is estimated that some 3,365 sailors will at once profit from this fund.

'Duty Fulfilled'

BERLIN, Jan 27 (AP)—The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said yesterday that the crews of 17 of 18 German merchant ships halted by British warships since the war began had succeeded in scuttling their ships and the eighteenth was made so unseaworthy that the British had to sink her.

The newspaper praised German seamen for "fulfillment of duty to the fatherland" in not permitting ships to fall into British hands.

Frozen Lakes Yield Fish for Finns

© Fox

Boy Does His Bit to Assure Food Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Though their lates are frozen over and a coat of snow has fallen on top of the ice, the Finns still manage to get their fish supplies. A Finnish boy sets off on his fishing expedition in a sleigh, journeying over the snow either to the coast, or to the shores of one of the lakes which abound all over his country. Having found a good spot he sets about cutting out a hole with his ice ax and lets down the nets into the ice-cold water as shown in the picture. He then marks the spot so that he can find it again and goes off home. The next day over the snow he comes again, hacks a new hole with his ax, hauls up the rough nettings, and packs the family's supper in his wooden container.

How Ice Walls Around Lakes Help Finns Hold Back Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Lake Ladoga —in the region where Finnish troops have repeatedly claimed victories over Russian invaders—is Europe's largest, and is part of a series of lakes, streams, and marshes which in summer offer geographic barriers against military movements.

But in winter this chain of water defenses, parts of which are contained in the so-called Finnish Mannerheim defense line, are more penetrable, though still presenting many hardships to movement of troops, according to a recent bulletin of the National Geographic Society here.

Icy snows and winds, with low temperatures, make living conditions out of doors practically impossible. As early as October, Lake Ladoga, which receives the drainage of Finland's far-flung lake district, begins to freeze. By the first of January even the deeper sections are frozen over. Sudden changes in temperatures and high winds combine to raise, along its shores, walls of ice reaching toward the sky at times as high as 80 feet.

Lake Ladoga is a vast expanse of water split almost equally between the two warring countries. It spreads over an area slightly less than that of Lake Ontario. East, west, and north of it—on both sides of the Russian-Finnish border—stretches the Karelian region where some of the first fighting was reported after the sudden Russian attack on Nov. 30.

To the west of Lake Ladoga the narrow land bridge, the Karelian Isthmus, shared by the two fighting countries, separates the Gulf of Finland from the big lake. On the gulf coast of this strategic strip of land are situated two leading ports of both Soviet Russia and Finland—Leningrad and Viborg. Across the Isthmus, on the Finnish side of the border, runs the Mannerheim Line.

Between the two cities, as well as farther north beyond the shores of Lake Ladoga, extends Finland's vast forest and lake region. A heritage of the Ice Age, small lakes and streams are there so interwoven as to give the appearance, on a map, of an intricate lace design.

Normally, a network of communication lines around Lake Lagoda makes for excellent commercial transport. Rails frame the lake on three sides and part of the fourth. Skirting its southern shores is the world's northernmost railway, the Soviet line, which runs some 900 miles from Leningrad to Murmansk, the Arctic port which was recently bombed by the Finns.

Finns Report Reds in Trap

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 27 (AP)—Finnish ski troops were reported today to have trapped the remnants of four Soviet Russian divisions north of lake Ladoga.

The Finns said the Russian troops at Aittojoki were the remnants of forces scattered in battles at Aglajaervi and Tolvajaervi. Another Soviet division was reported attempting to break through Finnish lines at Kollaanjoki in attempts to relieve comrades of two other divisions caught too far from their base in the region of Kitela, on the north shore of lake Ladoga.

The Russians were reported repulsed with many fatalities in a mass attack against the island forts of Mantsin, just off the shore of the lake in the southeast corner of Finland.

In London, Reuters, British news agency, reported information from Helsingsfors today that Finnish forces had captured 100 Soviet Russian tanks in fighting on the Lake Ladoga front.

Soviet Liaison

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Vladimir Sokoline, ousted as Undersecretary of the League of Nations Secretariat, has been instructed by Moscow to remain in Geneva as a "liaison officer with the International Red Cross." Observers believe his principal task is to watch the League's co-ordination of aid for Finland.

Canadians Train on Eggs

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian soldiers, a segment of the greatest egg eating nation in the world, will get eggs twice a week while training in Canada, under new ration regulations which are soon to be made public.

Failure to include eggs in the earlier regulations caused a flood of complaints to the Agriculture Department from egg producers and those connected with the industry on the grounds it reduced the domestic egg market.,

The list of rations used in the British Army was the basis on which the Canadian list was started at the beginning of the war. It caused considerable complaint because, since Canadians normally do not follow the same diet as people in the United Kingdom, the sudden change in the diet of thousands of men here upset the processes of domestic marketing.

First complaints came from apple growers. Men who as civilians ate several apples each day, didn't get any in the Army and the growers, already worried over the disposal of their apple surplus, vigorously protested.

Apples were added to rations of the Canadian Active Service Force in the face of one complaint after another, the whole question of rations was handed over to the Research Council which named a committee of the leading food specialists in Canada to work on it.

The report of this Committee is the basis of the new list of rations and includes apples and eggs. This is expected to slow up complaints which have been pouring into the office of Agriculture Minister Gardiner.

Latest world-wide reports of egg consumption show Canadians as the greatest egg-eating people in the world. The per capita consumption in Canada each year is 23.7 dozen, United States 16.6 and United Kingdom 14.2.

Convoy Belittled

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral Karl Dönitz, Commander of Germany's submarine fleet, said yesterday that such progress has been made in submarine warfare that the effectiveness of the convoy system, successful in the World War, had been nullified.

[Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, made the claim in a speech Jan. 27 that the chances against a ship being sunk while in an Allied convoy were 500 to 1.]

"It makes no difference to the present-day German U-boat fleet whether English ships sail alone or are convoyed," Admiral Dönitz said in an interview with the börsen Zeitung, "the German countereconomic war is working energetically against English merchantmen, regardless of whether the ships are alone or accompanied."

Czech Aides Escape From German Rule

PRAGUE, German-Bohemia, Jan. 27 (AP)—Reports that high officials of the Czech Government in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia have been quitting their posts and fleeing abroad appeared to be confirmed, Czech political quarters say, by news that two members of the Government had been ordered removed from their posts by President Hacha.

The men were Agricultural Minister Wladislav Feierabend and the President of the Supreme Price Administration, Jaromir Necas. Arrest warrants are reported to have been issued for them.

Dr. Hacha appointed Justice Minsiter Jaroslav Krejci to take over Mr. Feierabend's duties.

Twenty Czechs, including three officers of the former Czechoslovak Army, were reported to have fled with Mr. Necas.

Czechs Energetic Enough— But Not About Nazi Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Efforts to Germanize the Czechs are still a long way from fulfillment, if reports filtering in from various sources can be credited.

Continued repressive measures by the German authorities in the protectorate, followed by frequent warnings against resistance to these measures, reveal that Czech nationalism is still strong.

Thus it is apparent that Czechoslovakia—though it may not appear on the latest maps—still exists for many Czechs.

German administrators are constantly complaining of the Czechs' peculiar brand of "co-operation" which usually consists of planning undercovre methods of thwarting Germany's attempts to subjugate them.

Maffia's Work Recalled

The famous Czech Maffia Society of the World War, in which Czech arch conspirators banded to plot the overthrow of their Austrian overlords is recalled by these actions.

While Czech patriots were working outside the country for restoration of the Republic, this secret organization carried on the work of secretly co-ordinating revolutionary activities of Czechs within the country.

Today it is hinted that such an organization is already in operation, awaiting the propitious moment in which to rise up in revolt.

The only tangible evidence, however, that such a society is in operation today is what the Germans refer to as the Czech "Doppel-spiel" or double game.

Batch of Bad Steel

The Czech Government openly urges co-operation with the German administrators. But there are instances, such as the spoiling of a 3,000-ton batch of steel melted in the Skoda munitions plant for making some 7,000 cannons for Germany, which indicate a measure of opposition if not actual sabotage.

Czechs living outside of the former Republic, but working continuously for restoration of the State, tell vivid stories of what Germany is doing to Nazify the country.

They claim that in the past few months between 50,000 and 100,000 persons have been thrown in German concentration camps. And they estimate that the number of Czech workers who have been dragged away to Germany for forced labor exceeds 400,000. Such reports, however, cannot be confirmed.

Political 'Freedom'

To answer the German claim that three political parties are permitted to exist in the Protectorate, the Czech expatriates point out that the so-called National Solidarity Party which has not adopted any Fascist or Nazi characteristics, has been rendered politically sterile by the German maneuvers.

This has been accomplished, it is held, by the formation of two opposition parties on the right and the left, both Nazi controlled.

On the right is the Czech National Socialist Party, a copy of the German Nazis, with membership practically restricted to pro-Nazi agents.

On the left opposition is provided by the newly permitted Communist Party, which, it is alleged, is clamoring for peace and carrying on an intensive attack against Great Britain and France.

Haven for Children

Another report states that German children are being evacuated from Germany and sent to former Czech resorts along the Vltava and Sazava Rivers. The resorts are first confiscated by Germans, according to the report, and then the owners are ordered to leave all equipment as well as all food supplies.

As many as 30,000 German children living in areas in Germany believed endangered by French and British attacks are said to be included in this plan, with the first contingent already arrived in Bohemia.

Many of these reports, said to be based upon information smuggled out of the Protectorate to friends and co-workers on the outside, is doubtlessly accurate. On the other hand, some of it may be merely circulated for the purpose of stimulating sympathy for the Czech cause.

Germany's "Objectives"

Recently an influential body of expatriated Czech nationals outlined what they considered to be Germany's ultimate objective in ruling the protectorate.

This included such measures as dual citizenship, in which Czechs would be merely "Dienstvolk" or vassals; reorganization of territory to destroy continuity of Czech territory; colonization of all Aryanized enterprises; standardization of German throughout the Protectorate; and encouragement of Czech emigration, controlled so as to bring about a wider dispersion over far separated countries.

Whether these measures are put into effect by the German administrators as a final policy remains to be seen. But in some instances it is possible to see these objectives already taking effect.

Economic Co-ordination

Thus the claim that Germany is endeavoring to place the entire economic system of the former Republic under Germanized control, with transportation, business, finance, and industry in German hands, already appears to be taking form.

Recent surveys of the economic situation in the Protectorate reveals that prices have risen on an average of 28 per cent, with some necessities up as much as 50 to 80 per cent.

Wages, on the other hand, have not kept pace with this increase in living cost, although they have been boosted to some extent.

In commerce, banks, insurance and public offices monthly wages were jumped Dec. 1, 1939, from 2 per cent to 20 per cent, and dismissals forbidden.

But the increasing shortage of raw materials and the sharp decline in the amount of foreign trade has diminished the commodities which it is possible to buy with these increased wages.

Industry Lags

With Germany now the only important source of goods from abroad, industries have lagged. The textile industry went on a 26-hour week, while the leather industry, glass and porcelain factories, depending almost entirely on exports, also shortened their work week.

Whether a degree of co-operation with Germany—in the hope that some raw materials will seep down into the Protectorate to keep industry and business alive—is indicated, is difficult to decide, even for some Czechs themselves.

But for the present it appears that most Czechs would rather have as little to do with their German rulers as is possible. The loss of independence has caused Czech nationalism to mount, and the people appear to be clinging more doggedly to their culture and strictly Czech manners.

New French Decree On Talk Explained

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—A parody on a new French decree tightening restrictions on speech and the press was printed in the newspaper L'Oeuvre.

The government said the decree, issued Jan. 25, was aimed against defeatism.

The paper recounted an imaginary conversation in which one man tells another that he is afraid to say "it's cold" for fear "I would be propagating information of a nature to weaken the public morale" and run the risk of a two-year prison term.

The government, announcing a new decree it said was aimed against defeatism, declared it was not intended, however, to "stifle every interpretation of events or suppress all free displays of opinion in a country like ours."

The decree provided sentences up to two years and fines up to 5,000 francs (about $110) for "false assertions which, presented as personal opinions, correspond in reality to the keynote of enemy propaganda and which, expressed publicly, indicate the marked intention of their authors to injure national defense by attacking the morale of the army and population."

The government said that speakers and writers whose works 'are of the nature to favor enemy enterprises" would be prosecuted.

Kindness Holds Ruthenia Anti-Red Under Hungary

UNGVAR, Hungary (AP)—Hungary is preparing a new deal for the 400,000 Slavic peasants of Ruthenia, on the doorstep of New Russia, to clinch their loyalty before Red propaganda can gain a foothold.

The new deal is simple: food, jobs and votes.

These humble folk till the shallow soil and hew the thick timber on the southern slope of the Carpathians, which Hungary lost to Czechoslovakia in 1918 and regained—with arms—last March.

Hungary, by annexing this mountainous Province intended to establish a permanent frontier with its old friend, Poland. But there are no longer Polish allies at the summit of the Carpathians. There are Russian troops.

In a preliminary clash with Soviet ideology, Hungarianism has already held its own. Almost the first radio broadcasts from southern Poland after the September partition were directed at winning the Ruthenians to what Soviet announcers called their "ethnic brothers," the people of the Soviet Ukraine.

Newspaper in Ruthenian

The Hungarian Government answered that by sponsoring the first newspaper in the Ruthenian dialect at Ungvar and offering special broadcasts replete with entertainment—and patriotism.

To a handful of listeners wealthy enough to afford radio sets, the battle of the air waves seemed a toss-up.

In addition, the Government salved the pride of the Ruthenian populace and recognized their racial background with the name, "Hungarian-Russians." But an old designation for the region, "sub-Carpathic Russia," was shortened to "sub-Carpathia."

Ruthenia's poverty has been a byword for generations. The land yielded little. Lumbering was crude and ill-rewarded.

But the plains of Hungary grow rich crops which require millions of hands to harvest, and the lumber of the Carpathians is needed there.

Jobs and More Money

The Government intends to strike an economic balance by offering Ruthenians jobs in the harvest and better prices for the logs they cut in the winter.

To tide the mountain people over until spring, many Hungarian villages have "adopted" Ruthenian settlements and are sending weekly gifts of flour, meat and clothing.

Hungarian capital, meanwhile, is building concrete highways, model homes and sport resorts in the highlands with Ruthenian laborers, who get wages in hard money to jingle in their home-made pockets.

When the Hungarian Army marched into Ruthenia last March, it had two fights on its hands: against the retreating Czechoslovaks, and against irregular guards defending a one-day "independent Ukrainian States." For Reichsführer Hitler had favored the idea of this State and it was generally regarded as an eastern springboard for Germany.

Budapest Names Governor

Today its exiled native "President," still favored by Nazis, is a school teacher in the Czech protectorate.

Hungary, after the shooting died down, made Ruthenia into an autonomous province, officially, but with a Governor appointed by Budapest.

The Governor turned out to be a kindly old nobleman, of long residence in the highlands, who could make himself understood to tens of thousands of new citizens who spoke no Hungarian.

There has been no general election but the Government has promised that Ruthenians ultimately will vote for their own administrators.

Alert Against Russia

Arrests of suspected Communists take place occasionally, accompanied by rumors of red flags flying in remote districts. The Communist strength is not publicly known, however, and the Government insists it is negligible. It hardly needed a Cabinet Minister's speech in Parliament, describing Russia as an "undesirable influence" on the frontier, to keep authorities alert.

Many Hungarians are confident that open-handed generosity—a new deal—will do more than police measures to make Ruthenia secure. The average Ruthenian, in his straw-thatched log hut in a forest clearing, responds quickly to friendly overtures.

Given a loyal and contented peasantry on this side of the Carpathians, it seems to Hungarians a much easier task to keep the Russians on the other side.

California Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Traffic on California highways, according to the Department of Motor Vehicles, accounts for nearly one-tenth of the 250,000,000,000 traffic miles logged in the United States each year.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Humor and English Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Not the least difficulty of wartime concerts is the choice of program, and much has been heard on this subject since the readjustment to changed conditions which followed the blot-out of September. Are programs to be light, serious, romantic, classical, modern—where is the center of gravity to lie?

Discussing the similar problem faced by the London theater, a dramatic critic the other day quoted a passage from Henry Morley, written in 1858: "There must be a deeper earnestness than plays can demand in whatever serious things Englishmen are to look at without exercise of that sense of the humorous which is part of this life; so natural a part that every man is in every grade of society regarded as a bore who lacks it; and the very phrase with thousands even of our educated men for not finding a thing acceptable is 'seeing no fun' in it." The passage continues: "It is no new temper among us. Even Shakespeare felt that to King Lear the Fool was necessary."

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Perhaps this is put a little ponderously, but Morley here gives the musician something to think about. Why, one asks oneself—by no means for the first time—do composers so consistently neglect a genre of which such delightful use is made by the artist and the writer: parody and caricature? It cannot be said that outside their art musicians are deficient in humor. But where are the Max Beerbohms or the A. P. Herberts of English music?

No doubt the heavy, Teutonic musical hand laid on Victorian England—an England reduced almost to the level of spectator—and a century and a half's vogue of oratorio were first responsible for composers who, exaggerating the importance of being earnest, merely exhausted the obvious. As a famous wit has said, it is always with the best intentions that the worst work is done. And even today our composers seem almost as anxious as politicians to avoid a reputation for humor—that is, of course, in their compositions. It would be no joke if the public failed to take them seriously. Yet the ancient Greeks held that "humor was the only test of gravity, and gravity of humor." "For," it was argued, "a subject which would not bear raillery was suspicious; and a jest which would not bear a serious examination was certainly false wit."

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One singles out English music because the "contemporary" composers have so often begun wittily and well and then succumbed to the insidious temptations of gravity—in other words, the old tradition. To mention their names would be invidious. But there is an honorable exception, one whose works, because of a characteristic quality of humor, are hailed by foreigners as essentially English, while by critics of his own nationality they are often regarded as "cosmopolitan"—an adjective that is meant to carry with it a certain disparagement.

What this criticism really conveys is disapproval of an idiom that would have shocked the composers of Queen Victoria's time. But by using music as a medium for irony and wit—to which literature has no exclusive claims—Lord Berners not only sets his overserious fellow composers an example but restores to his fellow countrymen the right to exercise in the concert hall that sense of the humorous which Morley avers is part of their life. What kind-hearted person, at present, ever goes to a concert to get a good laugh? Of course this does not imply that they never get it at the opera.

Owing to the prevailing conditions and perhaps the fact that they were given in the afternoon, the two concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society before Christmas were strangely unlike their usual selves. The first program was ordinary enough: Elgar's "Cockaigne" Overture, the Saint-Saëns symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale", Haydn's Symphony No. 102 in B flat, and the "Eroica." The last-named was, as a whole, a little disappointing, but the Elgar can rarely, if ever, have been given a more vital performance.

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For many, the second program was more attractive. It consisted of Mozart's "Linz" Symphony; Delius's "Eventyr", Chabrier's "España", the Sibelius Sixth; Debussy's "Cortège et air de danse," from "L'enfant prodigue," and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini"—an almost too generous bill of fare. While Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic again gave some splendid playing, one left Queen's Hall with an uneasy feeling that one ought to have enjoyed everything at these two concerts more than one actually did. The Chabrier had been the great popular success of this second afternoon. Why? Certainly not for its intellectual content nor its emotional depth, but because of its irresistible verve, its gaiety and large good humor, its insistent, compelling Spanish rhythms and brilliant orchestral color. It was as if for a few brief minutes the sun had suddenly shone out, dispelling the grayness of a London winter afternoon.

Here, indeed, was a contrast to the Palestrina-like atmosphere of the Sibelius No. 6; the gloom of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca," in which we are kept for such an unconscionable time waiting for the beautiful, long-drawn-out melody, and the northern twilight of Delius's "Eventyr." These more somber enjoyments belong to less somber times. Then one thought of Chabrier the humorist and composer of the seasonable "Ballade des gros Dindons" (Ballad of the Big Turkeys) and decided that wartime concert programs, however "serious," might be none the worse for the inclusion of a little compensatory light relief. Music lovers who are over-anxious about the dignity of their art may be reminded that the builders of the great Gothic cathedrals of the thirteenth century left in them many records of their sense of humor. Caricatures not only of the external person of their patrons but also of their character and disposition are to be found in the oddest of places. Even dignitaries of the church did not escape.

Music supplies one of the subtlest mediums for the expression of humor. Whimsical as it may sound, the Royal Philharmonic Society would be rendering another service to English music if their next gold medal were offered for the best musical parody of the year.

Courtesy Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

"Trade," by Carl L. Schmitz

Winner of the George D. Widener Memorial Medal at the one hundred and thirty-fifth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The show will be reviewed in a later issue.

German Music Heard in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Musical activity in Paris continues to unfold. After the reopening of the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, and the Société des Concerts of the Conservatory, we have seen the formation of two new symphonic phalanxes. One, which will give a concert every Sunday in the Salle Gaveau, is the Société des Concerts Pasdeloup under the direction of Lieut. (Aviation) Albert Wolff, who, between periods on duty, is again wielding his baton and defending the masterpieces of international culture. The other is a result of fusion of the non-mobilized elements in the Colonne and Lamoureux orchestras, united at the Châtelet under the command of M. Paul Paray. Several notable recitals have capped this renaissance, so that now Parisian music lovers can regularly receive the musical strength and comfort of which they were deprived during the first weeks of the war.

Public opinion in 1914 manifested a somewhat childish rancor in respect of German music. Camille Saint-Saëns particularly stood out by reason of his somewhat intolerant nationalism. Today that state of mind has disappeared. Most people have perceived clearly that there is no reason to make war on masterpieces which represent an international treasure at the disposal of all nations. So we find on our bills not only the names of the great German classics, but also those of modern composers like Richard Strauss, who have enriched all mankind with masterly works of which lovers of art have no good reason to deprive themselves. And even Wagner, despite the anti-French feelings which he more than once showed, will not be banished from our concert halls. This is a proof of an independence and sang-froid which are wholly to the credit of our public.

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The greatest activity in music continues to center in the studios of the State Radio. The orchestras, the choruses, the soloists and the lyric companies installed at Rennes continue to make a considerable contribution of the highest quality. They have already produced a magnificent retrospect of French comic opera, a Rameau cycle, and a Bérlioz cycle of astonishing richness, and some very beautiful symphony concerts. Chamber music is also systematically fostered. All the masterpieces in this branch of music ray from our antennas.

The Radio strives also—and in this it has a particularly noble and useful mission — to maintain friendly contact between the listeners at the front and the artists in the rear. In this war of fortresses our soldiers have long hours of leisure. In the casemates and underground chambers of the Maginot Line there are radio receiving posts and every day special radiocasts of a recreational nature carry to the troops at ease something entertaining and encouraging. Once more, music shows that it is a comforter and that where the eloquence of words leaves off, it has a domain of persuasive tenderness that no other mode of expression can equal.

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Several days ago an appealing new departure made it possible to augment still further this friendly contact between the front and rear. The State Radio set up what it calls "the quarter-hour of the man on leave." It is an idea with great appeal and it immediately met with enthusiastic response.

The mobilization, indeed, brutally interrupted the artistic careers of a large number of young singers or instrumentalists who were about to step upon the stage or concert platform. These young people had just won prizes at the Conservatory. Some had even obtained engagements on the Radio and had signed contracts for this winter. There were those who were making their debuts in Paris or in the large outlying cities. Others were to undertake tours in this country or abroad.

Suddenly, September made them warriors. Good-bye to the beautiful prospects and all the dreams of the future held by ardent, enthusiastic youth. True, none of them hesitated to shoulder his duty wholeheartedly, but, in spite of all that, it was not easy to give up the goal of their ambition.

It was in view of this understandable feeling that the idea sprang up of starting "the quarter-hour of the man on leave." When one of these young men is on leave and passes through Paris, he will be sympathetically welcomed in the radio studios, which will at once arrange in the day's program a little recital, in the course of which he will be able to make contact with the great concourse of listeners-in and particularly with his comrades at the front, who will listen with liveliest interest to the debut of their fellow-soldier.

This little installment of success drawn from his deferred future will give the young artist a feeling of encouragement and will show him plainly that he has good reason to remain faithful to his vocation and his artistic mission.

Naturally he will not always be at the peak of his technical form, not having had time to work at his voice or his instrument like the regular staff of a theater, but you can imagine that he will have no need to ask the indulgence of the public.

The first auditions of this kind have already produced interesting results. I will mention particularly the transit before the microphone of a young tenor from Nancy who was to make his debut this winter in the theater of that city and who has preserved his fresh, limpid, luminous voice. We can predict for him a fine future when he returns to civil life.

Dorothy Maynor With Orchestra

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

For various reasons the recent Carnegie Hall concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society have stirred special interest. On the evening of the sixteenth, for instance, Dorothy Maynor, about whose singing there is no end of curiosity, was the soloist of the Society's Pension Fund Concert.

Her numbers had evidently been selected with an eye to proving the negro soprano's versatility, but they also put her technique to tests that it was not always capable of meeting, and consequently some admirers of her excellent voice and uncommon talent felt more convinced than ever that she needs more sound training before she can be regarded as completely equipped for a professional career. And obviously she needs further familiarity with foreign languages, in particular French.

Her three numbers were "L'amerò" from Mozart's "Il rè pastore," Agathe's scena "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer" from "Der Freischütz," and "Depuis le jour" from "Louise." In the first her rare legato and her vocal agility were both exhibited, though of expression she took next to no heed. The "Freischütz" excerpt, in spite of some fine legato work and the display of an even scale, obviously overweighted her. It was in the air from "Louise" that her command of phrasing and nuance, in spite of the imperfect French, exhibited her abilities to best advantage.

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Among the orchestral pieces on this program was an unfamiliar ballet suite of no great moment drawn from Ernst von Dohnányi's "Veil of Pierette." Dohnányi's name reappeared at the concerts of the eighteenth and nineteenth, when an appreciably more important score, "Symphonische Minuten," figured on the identical program—it had not been heard before in New York. The old-fashioned quality of elegance characterizes all of this work and volatility much of it, and there is also at times a suggestion of the sinister, or, at least, the eerie.

These concerts, furthermore, emphasized the abrupt renewal of interest in MacDowell. His D minor Piano Concerto, with Ernest Hutcheson as an accomplished exponent of the solo part, stood out most agreeably. The program provided, too, Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture and the three customary excerpts from the "Damnation de Faust" of Berlioz.

On the 21st, in Carnegie Hall, John Barbirolli devoted the Philharmonic-Symphony matinee to Schubert, carrying over from his earlier Schubert program of the season both the Second Symphony and the great Symphony in C Major. New to the program were the five melodious dances for strings, "Deutsche," written when Schubert was only 16.

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At the Town Hall Erica Morini gave a brilliant violin recital on the evening of the 17th, when the program included the César Franck Sonata and Mozart's Concerto in A, besides pieces by Tartini, Falla, Sarasate, and Paganini. In the same hall, on the evening of the 20th, the Bach Circle, of which Yella Pessl is director and harpsichordist, gave the "Musical Offering," as well as the first of the clavier sonatas and Cantata No. 32, "Liebster Jesu, mein Verlangen."

At the Metropolitan Opera House "Otello" was presented for the first time this season on the evening of the 18th, and two nights later "Louise" returned to currency. In Verdi's Shakespearean opera, Giovanni Martinelli resumed the name part and, in spite of certain vocal limitations, did well with it. Especially admirable was his treatment of the great monologue in Act III. Elisabeth Rethberg, the Desdemona of the occasion, was in better voice than has often been the case of late years, and some of her singing was eminently satisfactory.

Unfortunately tne Iago was weak. Lawrence Tibbett has been absent from the Metropolitan for some time, and it was John Brownlee who succeeded to the unlovely duties. Mr. Brownlee's voice was not of a kind to make much of the possibilities offered except in one scene. The narrative of Cassio's dream was an excellent example of diction, phrasing, tone color, and nuance. But that was the sole vocal exception. Dramatically, Mr. Brownlee was rather puzzlingly ineffective, starting with his poor make-up. Ettore Panizza's conducting was a tower of strength.

It also fortified the performance of the "Louise," which was presented with a cast to which we have now become accustomed. Grace Moore in the title role shows improvement from season to season. René Maison, though far from a romantic figure as Julien, has voice, diction, and style to recommend him. Doris Doe has in the Mother her most striking operatic role of date. Ezio Pinza is forceful and sonorous as the Father, even if his French remains of the other side of the Alps from Paris.

Jarmila Novotna made her second Metropolitan appearance at the "Orfeo" matinee of the 20th, but Eurydice is a role in which only an artist in a million can ever hope to make an impression.

American Lithographs

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The twelfth annual salon of American lithography at the Philadelphia Print Club, unlike the recent national print show in various media at the Art Alliance, holds remarkably even balance between prints of social or war comment, and those produced for their own sake without any particular burden of message.

There are, of course, war echoes and reactions, prints dealing with coal miners and steel workers, but there are also such beautiful lithographs as Stow Wengenroth's honorable mention winning "Owls," an exquisite study in textures, from the feathers of the two large birds to the wood-grain of boards used for background.

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While there is social comment in Michael Gallagher's "Mine Cave-In," the sketch of a capsized clapboard hovel, in Julius Bloch's "War" (recently accorded first prize in the Art Alliance print show), and in Charles Keller's "Miners," Kiehl Newswanger brings to his upstanding and dignified "Amish Eggman" a quality of forthright characterization minus propaganda flavor that suggests stabilization of an American print medium that, for some years, has verged on the hysterical.

With the world in a state of apparent chaos this tightening of the art grip seems the more pertinent and the more healthy, and it is a trend that parallels a continuing zest for bitter satire.

It would be impossible for artists to escape entirely the emotional tenseness of the times, and many of them find outlet for their thoughts in the lithographic medium. Barbara Crawford, for instance, produces a biting satire, "The Meek Shall Inherit the Earth," with prone bodies under a cemetery cross. Samuel L. Feinstein in "Arrangement for '40" gives in a still-life aggregate the sense of war futility.

Turning to other problems, Duard Marshall offers a panoramic landscape of farm fields with dead apple trees which he titles "They Once Had Leaves"; while Saul Raskin, in a study of types on park benches, breathes satire into "East Side Branch of the League of Nations."

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Prize awards in the lithographic salon, however, uphold the general balance of the show. The Mary S. Collins prize goes to Adolf Dehn, one of the subtlest and most technically able of the exhibitors, for a masterly satire, "The Great God Pan," but there is no trace of satire in the mention winners, "Barnyard," a simple statement of fact by Ann Nooney, and "Owls" by Wengenroth.

Negro themes retain their popularity, especially with folklore connotation as in prints by Ruth Starr Rose, and those of the negro artist, Raymond Steth.

While the former, in "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," and a modernization of much the same theme, "The Gospel Train," touches upon picturesque ideology, the latter gets under the skin with a movingly simple and earnest presentation of a much less hackneyed theme, "Heaven on a Mule," in which a negro family, mother and father, two children on a mule, and the family dog, equipped with crude wings of sticks and net, bend in prayer on a hilltop overlooking a farm.

Fine patternization with style flair is felt in prints by Richard J. Steffen, "Pitching Wheat" and "Mine Village," the latter depending, as does Dehn's prize winning print, on striking black and white contrasts for design effect.

Stylization is strong, also, in the work of Joseph P. Vorst.

Dominantly American in subject matter, the annual, like a full orchestra, is many-toned, running from solid impressive flow of rocks in a marine by Stow Wengenroth, to Elizabeth Olds' "Steel Mills," Louis Lozowick's ingenious organization of understreet conduits and a worker, "Guts of Manhattan," or Will Barnet's "Night Feeding," study of a young mother and her baby.

The nice balance felt in selection of the prints shown, and in the choice of honor prints, may be due to the club's practice of seating both laymen and artists on its jury of awards.

Plots in Bloomsbury

By Harold Hobson

London

It would be easy to say of Mr. Max Catto's "Punch Without Judy" at the New Theater that it is Judy without punch. Easy: but not entirely just. For in this play Mr. Catto has done two things that deserve praise.

Many are the dramas of the last few years which have shown (and sometimes shown up) the Bohemian student life of Bloomsbury. If we would trust the dramatists, behind those solid bourgeois Georgian façades which look down so primly upon the iron-railed gardens in the square beneath, the unceasing noise of gramophone records competes continually with the frying of sausages and mash, both sorts of melody being operated by young women in overalls, and young men in shirt sleeves with long hair and longer debts.

These people are much given to shouting and singing, to flirting and quarreling, to slapping each other on the back, to sudden exaltations and profound despairs, and their boisterous, if aimless, energy is often good to watch. So good, indeed, that the most distinguished exponents of this kind of drama, such as Mr. Rodney Ackland, generally seem to believe that their task is adequately discharged if they vividly paint the reckless, feckless atmosphere without troubling to invent a plot.

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But Mr. Catto is an expert at strong story, as he proved in "They Walk Alone," wherein Miss Beatrix Lehmann, as the Cornish servant girl murderess, gave us worse shivers than the sinister gentleman who sometimes deputizes at Hamburg while Lord Haw-Haw is thinking up a few new jokes. In consequence, he fobs us off with neither atmosphere nor atmospherics, though he has a pretty hand at both. Plenty of things happen to Simon Revel (Mr. Peter Murray Hill), his young biology student. Revel is keen both on work and on domesticity, and he finds that the two do not mix. The collapse of the household which he prematurely sets up, restored when examinations are over with some prospect of success (as Mr. Catto would have us believe in spite of Simon's violent temper), is the basis of the play.

Mr. Catto's second achievement is his sketch of the friendship between Simon and the unsuccessful cartoonist Micky Saunders (Mr. Henry Kendall). Friendship is something that dramatists usually ignore. It is too steady to compete strongly with the excitements and vicissitudes of love affairs, and Mr. Catto's treatment of it is both unexpected and welcome.

But in spite of these merits the play is unsatisfying. It is unsatisfying because neither Simon Revel nor Micky Saunders is a character with whom the audience can readily sympathize. Both are excessively ill-humored, and past masters in selfishness. They rob the piece of a great deal of its appeal.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the St. Martin's the great success of Mr. Basil Radford and Mr. Naunton Wayne in "The Lady Vanishes" has led to their appearing together in a farce by Miss Margot Neville, in collaboration with Mr. Gerald Kirby. This entertainment, "Giving the Bride Away," occupies itself with the devices and subterfuges of a prospective bridegroom to whom altar and halter are synonymous terms. Mr. Wayne, dark and thin and anxious, is this unhappy being: Mr. Radford, fair, stout, and chuckling, is the friend who abets him. At moments they are not unamusing.

"Eve on Parade," the new revue at the Garrick, redresses the balance of evacuation, which has taken London into the provinces, by bringing the provinces into London. It is a rough and ready show, country but not county, with Harry Roy's band making a great deal of much-appreciated noise, and an extremely funny acrobatic dance by Manley and Austin.

Dr. Artur Rodzinski will conduct the Cleveland Orchestra on Feb. 1 and 3 in a program made up of the Sibelius Fifth Symphony; Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks"; the Siegfried Idyl, and three excerpts from "Die Walküre": Wotan's Farewell, Magic Fire Music, and Ride of the Valkyrie.

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Southern California Rugby Union Opens Its Schedule on Feb. 11—Chess Problems

Rugby Seeks More Support As Growing Amateur Game

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Rugby, another sport whose American title is held in southern California, is opening up its 1940 season with a plea for patrons to underwrite a game which despite its success here is still comparatively new.

The Southern California Rugby Union opens its schedule on Feb. 11, with all games to be held in the Los Angeles Coliseum, home of many sports. Matches will be held every Sunday until a round-robin is completed among the eight teams: Santa Barbara Athletic Club, Los Angeles Spoilers, Ventura, Alhambra, Santa Monica, Pasadena, Hollywood, and San Bernardino.

World's Fair Game

"Last year at the conclusion of the regular Rugby season," recalls Ex-Troy Gridster Gil Kuhn, who is heading the Rugby Union, "a round-robin tournament was held at the World's Fair in San Francisco, and a picked team from the Southern California Rugby Union won the Pacific Coast title.

"As a result of this victory, an invitation was tendered the winner for a match game in Chicago in October for the United States Rugby championship. Practices and tryouts were held, and the best possible team was selected. This team brought the championship back to Los Angeles," continues Gil, with some pride.

Need Assets

"Through five years of effort, the league members—which means the boys playing the game—have managed personally to make up all deficits and a season is now starting without deficits. But we do not have the assets which we feel are necessary at this critical time to give Rugby football a real push forward and firmly establish the game as one of southern California's solid sports."

To maintain a definite budget, the Union has created patron memberships, each $5 fee allowing the member to have two season tickets for all league games and post-season championships, a voting franchise in the affairs of the Union, and the chance to promote in general a "truly amateur sport."

Prefer to Football

Rugby, as played by American collegians with American football experience, is played in the United States with more gusto than in its English homeland. And once seen, it is a game to which fans return for more—there are those who even now prefer it to college football both as a participating and as a spectator sport!

Rugby has gotten hold in such California colleges as Cal, Stanford, U. S. C., and U. C. L. A. Santa Barbara State and Santa Ana Junior College have also taken it up. Light-weight teams are frequently seen on public playgrounds, and there is a move to make it part of the high-school athletic calendar.

Will Meet a Need

If this latter should take place, Rugby will meet a great need, for it is one of the few team sports which amateurs can play as amateurs after leaving school or college. Great Rugby teams in England, still amateur, are made up with players whose average age is around 30. Thus, if a boy starts Rugby in high-school, he can play it for the next 15 years. Gil Kuhn is a good example of a college star athlete who keeps in great shape and has a lot of fun in a team sport after business hours.

As played at California, Rugby is far from a sport in which the usual kind of athletic student takes part, for up Berkeley way there is a rip roaring fifteen which barnstorms all over the State, and it's made up mostly of men who earned their doctorates in philosophy at Cal!

Robert K. Shellaby

Marian Miley Wins

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., (AP) — Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., turned back Clara Callender of Long Beach, Calif., 2 and 1 over the 36-hole route Jan 26 to win the annual Punta Gorda women's golf tournament.

Provincial Hockey League

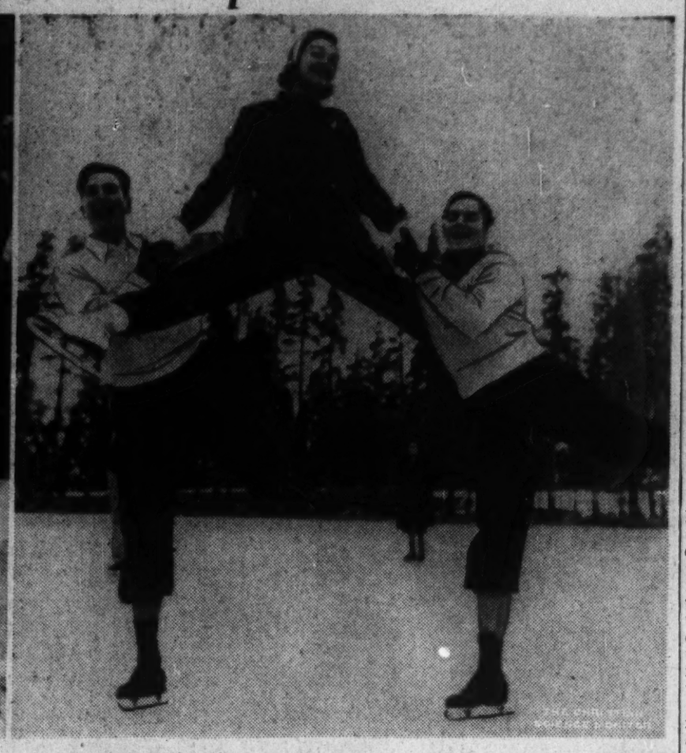
	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	20	8	3	136	96	43
*Boston	14	8	4	81	84	38
St. Hyacinthe	17	13	1	141	132	35
Lachine	13	14	6	98	101	32
Valleyfield	12	15	3	107	107	29
Verdun	13	13	3	114	90	29
Shawinigan	12	20	1	90	122	25
Quebec	9	19	3	97	135	21

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 26

Quebec 2, Lachine 1.
Verdun 8, Sherbrooke 2.
Shawinigan Falls 2, Boston 1.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Belleair, Fla.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis (left), high commissioner of baseball, fresh from his recent "blast" at "impure" farming operations of the Detroit Baseball Club, is shown with Dwight B. LaDu of Albany, chairman of the Albany Port District Commission, during a round of golf. Right: Yosemite, Calif.—Three figure skating champions who have been intensively training at the Yosemite High Sierra Lake, in preparation for the National Figure Skating Championships to be held at Cleveland, Ohio. Barbara Gingg, of Berkeley, Calif., state figure skating champion, held aloft by Murray and Sheldon Galbraith of San Francisco, Calif., contenders for the State's skating championship.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Little as a Pro

Has Lawson Little at last developed his golf game to the stage where he will rank among the leading professional tournament players of the country? The year 1940 is still in its infancy and yet the former amateur champion has come through with two splendid accomplishments. And he has, in each case, won not because his opponents turned in poor cards; but because he turned in par-shattering scores himself.

When he won the Los Angeles open tournament the first of this month, he registered his first major professional victory. And it was a victory to be proud of as he turned in a 65 on his last round for a record score for the event. It takes more than one victory, however, to place a golfer among the leaders today and there were many who were inclined to think this was just a flash in the pan.

But again Little came through with a par-shattering performance to take the medal in the San Francisco match-play open tournament. And this score of 69 in the final round equalled the record for the course. So, in a matter of less than two weeks, the man who is now the professional at Bretton Woods, N. H., has shown the way to the rest of the pros.

Perhaps it is still a little early to say that the former Stanford University star who left a brilliant record as an amateur has mastered the professional game; but it certainly looks as if he was making remarkable progress along that line. Medal play requires much steadier golf than match play and that has seemed to be his chief weakness in times past.

In match play a golfer can make up for a few lapses in his game, but not when playing medal rounds. These two victories should go a long way toward giving him greater confidence in his game and we shall be surprised if he does not take high rank among the money-winning golfers of the country.

⁂

Perron Shoemaker, the new head basketball coach at the University of Chattanooga, was a three-letter man at University of Alabama. He was an end on the football team, guard on the basketball team and outfielder and catcher on the baseball team. He was awarded the trophy for being the best all-round athlete at Alabama in 1937. . . . Washington State College athletes are out to defend five northern division Pacific Coast Conference championships this year. They are the track and field, boxing, skiing, wrestling, and rifle markmanship titles, all of which they won in 1939. . . . The Michigan carsity baseball team is scheduled to play eight games on its southern trip this spring. Last year it won four, lost three and tied one. . . . The 17th renewal of the University of Illinois indoor relay carnival will be held at Champaign, Ill., Feb. 17. Leo T. Johnson, manager of the meet, expects that 500 athletes from 35 institutions will be entered.

Zeller Interested

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP)—General Manager Jack Zeller of the Detroit Tigers indicated great interest last night in Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis' proposal for eliminating the farm system.

Zeller, who took full blame for the Tiger deals which Judge Landis recently upset with his sweeping free-agency ruling, said he was anxious to study the complete proposal and until then would not draw any conclusions.

"It's something new and so involved," Zeller said, "that I'd like to read the whole thing before I say anything about it."

Sports Around the Hub

The Boston Olympics are due to play the second game of their doubleheader with Shawinigan Falls Cataracts tomorrow afternoon at the Garden, while their next opponents the following week end will be the current league leaders, Sherbrooke Red Raiders. The two games with Sherbrooke Friday and Saturday evenings will present the local club a golden opportunity to gain back some lost ground. Buddy Foster, first-string center who has been out with an injured knee, should be back in the line-up by then.

⁂

The principal college hockey game in Boston next week takes place at the Arena on Saturday night, when Boston University plays host to Army. The two sextets have met 13 times, and the boys from West Point have yet to earn a victory. This may be their year, however, for the Army six tied Boston College 5-5 in New York recently, just after the Eagles had thoroughly drubbed the Terriers 12-3. The Terrier yearlings will meet the Eagle yearlings in a second attraction the same night.

⁂

Other than that, the chief hockey news of the week, of course, will be bound up in the arrival of New York Americans a week from tomorrow night to meet the Bruins at the Garden, and it is just possible that Eddie Shore will make his first National Hockey League appearance in Boston in spangles other than those of the Bruins. Should he play for Amerks, it would mark the third time this season that Shore has played against the Bruins, for before the season opened, he played with his Springfield Indians in two exhibition games against the Rossmen.

⁂

The Junior Olympics, who managed to outscore the Providence Scarlets 10-7 at the Garden Thursday night, play another New England Amateur League contest next Thursday night when they entertain Springfield at the North Station Depot.

⁂

Only one Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game is scheduled this week end. Tonight Princeton makes its league debut against Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y. By winning, the Tigers can take undisputed possession of the lead, as all other teams have dropped at least one decision. Games next week take Yale to Princeton on Wednesday and Princeton to Hanover, N. H., for a meeting with Dartmouth on Saturday.

⁂

Harvard plays its next Eastern League cage contest on Feb. 7, meeting the powerful Dartmouth quintet at Cambridge. The Big Green, defending champions, have already taken one engagement from the Crimson.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Cliff Spencer, a comparative "unknown" from Washington, D. C., putted his way to golf glory Jan. 26 by leading the first half of the field in the opening round of Bing Crosby's fourth annual $3,000 pro-amateur open at Del Mar, Calif.

The tall, dark capital pro winding up his first try on California's winter gold circuit, turned in a 35-34—69 for the par 36-36—72 of the Rancho Santa Fe Country Club. The round was played under ideal weather conditions.

⁂

The University of Toronto gained sole possession of first place in the International Intercollegiate Hockey League Jan. 26 by defeating Queen's University 4-0. The visitors attacked steadily and only Roy Musgrove's great goal tending kept them from building a higher score.

⁂

Princeton will make a belated start tonight (Jan. 27) in the Eastern Basketball League race.

The Tigers are an unknown quantity. Defeated three times on the road by strong opponents in early season warm-ups, and again by Army Wednesday, they hardly are to be considered championship challengers.

Yet they can take an important part in sub-dividing the present tangled leadership because Cornell, tied with Dartmouth and Yale on the top rung, will be their opening opponent; Yale, their second (next Wednesday), and Dartmouth, their third (next Saturday).

⁂

In one more effort to capitalize to the fullest on the two powerful home-run manufacturers, the Detroit Tigers are moving Hank Greenberg off first base, his post for seven years, and putting him in the outfield. Rudy York goes to first.

This strategy, latest in a long series of moves to insure the presence of York's lusty bat in every battle, was disclosed Jan. 26 when Greenberg signed his 1940 contract.

Experts think the new plan might work well. General Manager Jack Zeller pointed out that "York is only at home at first base while Greenberg can accommodate himself almost anywhere."

⁂

Coach Clair Bee of the Long Island University basketball team is not one to waste words.

At a luncheon Thursday Coach Ben Van Alstyne of Michigan State said he thought the zone defense ought to be legislated out of basketball.

"No good team has ever found a successful way to beat it," he mourned.

Clair, the Busy Bee, was there—intently listening to every word.

Last night, Bee made Van Alstyne's words come true.

For the Long Island Blackbirds clamped a tight zone defense on the Michigan Staters—and made them like it. That is how they won the feature of a college double-header at the New York Garden, 34-25.

Interest In Last Three NHL Places

By the Associated Press

Although such well-known teams as the New York Rangers, Boston Bruins and Toronto Leafs—1-2-3 in the National League standing—have a part in it, most of the hockey excitement this week end centers on the last three places.

The Rangers, who apparently won't stop winning, now are three points ahead of Boston. The injury-riddled Maple Leafs have dropped six points behind the Bruins. So the race is no longer hot there. But down at the bottom, the Detroit Red Wings, New York Americans and Montreal Canadiens are separated by only one-point margins.

Detroit broke a deadlock with the Amerks last night by playing a 1-1 tie with the fourth-place Chicago Black Hawks, who have a fairly comfortable four-point margin over the Wings.

Tonight, the Canadiens start a two-game jaunt to Toronto and Chicago. Tomorrow, the Americans and the Red Wings get into the scrap again against the Rangers and Boston, respectively.

Off the records, the Montreal-Chicago game is the only one in which the cellar squad has a chance. The Canadiens and the Hawks have split four previous decisions. Toronto has whipped its Canadian rival three times in four attempts and seems to stand an even better chance tonight, for the Leafs will be at full strength for the first time since Christmas. The Amerks have earned nothing better than a single tie in five intracity scraps with the Rangers, while Detroit has taken only one of four games from the Bruins.

Toronto's hopes of getting back into the race brightened considerably last night when Manager Conny Smythe announced Syl Apps would be back in the lineup. He has been out of 13 games due to a broken collar bone, and the Leafs barely managed to get an even break in those contests. He has been working out for a week now and is ready to return to his old job of pivoting for Gordie Drillon and Bob Davidson.

Landis Offers Proposal

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, offered a proposal yesterday to major and minor league clubs to eliminate the "farm system."

Following up his decision of Jan. 14 when he declared 91 players controlled by the Detroit Tigers free agents, Landis, through his secretary, Leslie O'Connor, proposed that:

Major and minor leagues cooperate in the acquisition and development and advancement of players by conducting schools and tryout camps, and that clubs acquiring such players be permitted to assign their contracts on an outright basis only. After such assignments, the players would be subject to selection by leagues of higher classification without limitation and without restriction.

Contracts of such players would not be subject to optional assignment and players would be acquired by clubs of higher classification only for present service, and not for any anticipated needs.

To protect the minor league clubs which have been supported by major league organizations, Landis proposed that all clubs of B, C and D classification be given annual subsidies. He suggested as amounts, $1,000 for Class D; $1,500 for Class C, and $2,000 for Class B.

He said a revolving fund to be replenished each year by player contract sales and drafts, might be set up to support the proposed subsidy plan. In addition, arrangements would have to be made to provide funds for administrative expenses.

Landis also suggested that all fines assessed against clubs, players and others, should be paid into the subsidy fund. Any deficit could be supplied, he set forth, by equal contributions, say $10,000 or $15,000 annually from each of the two major leagues.

Portland to Hawks

Putting through their second player deal in 24 hours in an effort to acquire the strength to overcome the Rangers' first place lead, the Boston Bruins have traded defenseman Jack Portland to the Chicago Black Hawks for defenseman Desmond Patrick "Desse" Smith.

The trade was concluded by Manager Art Ross in Detroit, after negotiations which started in Chicago Jan. 26 with Manager Paul Thompson of the Hawks President Weston Adams of the Bruins announced the trade from Boston.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	4	7	95	45	45
Boston	19	7	4	96	62	42
Toronto	16	12	4	86	70	36
Chicago	11	14	3	54	80	25
Detroit	8	16	6	47	74	21
Americans	9	20	2	62	90	20
Canadiens	8	17	3	60	79	19

Result Jan. 26

Chicago 1, Detroit 1.

Dugout Topics

By Ramill

St. Louis Ready for Night Ball

News that night baseball will soon be introduced at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, is welcomed by rival major clubs. The American League, in particular, has recently tired of playing the lowly Browns before handfuls of customers. Such a situation, in fact, is much more than tiresome; it is expensive, and by so being, strikes the professional ball club in a most sensitive spot.

A big league outfit can put up with almost anything except lack of customers. During a spring training exhibition tour, for example, it often stops at second and third class hotels, rides in out-of-date Pullman cars, plays on washboard diamonds, and swallows countless small town inconveniences, in exchange for overflow crowds at the ball parks. If a town fails to draw, it will be skipped the following spring. In this way, a sizable lump is annually knocked from the costly training bill.

No Cash Return

In St. Louis, however, American League visitors must go through with the regular schedule despite empty stands. Commissioner Landis would make himself heard again if the Yankees or Red Sox forgot to stop at St. Louis on a western tour. More often than not, the only compensation for a stay at Sportsman's Park is the games won. The fact that these triumphs may help to pay off first division money at the close of the pennant race, does not make the situation any more attractive to the visitor.

The nocturnal pastime will swell the visitor's "take" at the box office in St. Louis, as well as pouring dollars into the treasuries of the Browns and Cardinals. The extra cash will pay the hotel and railroad bills of the incoming clubs, and through the purchase of players, the home teams should be more alluring to Sportsman's Park fans. In other words, the step forward figures to make everybody happy—everybody with the possible exception of the ball player, who could never be completely sold on the after-dark contest.

Welcomed by Fans

Unquestionably, the night game will be welcomed with open arms by the paying customers. During the summer perhaps no place in the United States is so hot and uncomfortable as Sportsman's Park. No reflection on the park itself, of course. The point is, the sun beats down on that particular section of the country in almost unbearable fashion. In the evening, after the heat has disappeared to some extent, watching games at the home of the Browns and Cardinals should be fairly comfortable.

For years, big leaguers have told stories about the famed heat of St. Louis. Even during a World Series, which comes in early October, the weather is often suitable to shirt sleeves. A few years back, before air conditioning or electric fans were installed in all first class hotels, visiting players and newspapermen often abandoned their rooms to seek relief in public parks. They sometimes took a thin blanket with them and stayed all night.

Because of the existing circumstances, it is surprising that the arcs were not installed at St. Louis long ago. Certainly the Browns needed them from the standpoint of poor attendance as soon as did the Cincinnati Reds, who broke the ice in the major leagues back in 1934. It is known that Branch Rickey and Sam Breadon of the Cardinals were willing to take the step earlier, but a satisfactory agreement could not be reached with the Browns, who control the park.

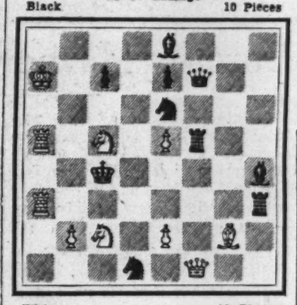
Now that the Cards have fallen in line, five National League clubs will feature night ball at home this year—Brooklyn, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia and the Giants. Only the Pirates, Cubs and Bees remain out in the cold. Eventually they, too, will be forced by public demand to take the step.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 27, 1940
Problem No. 2,213
By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces

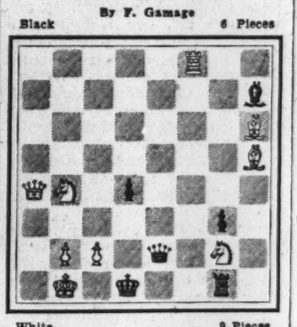


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Philadelphia Sunday Item International Tourney, 1909.)

Problem No. 2,214
By F. Gamage

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(American Chess Bulletin, April, 1906. A masterpiece of its kind.)

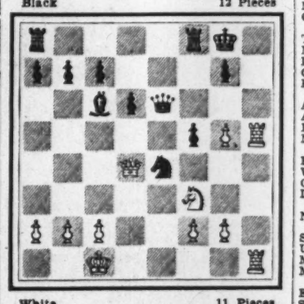
Solutions to Problems

No. 2211.	R-KR4	
No. 2212.	1. Q-R	BxP
	2. R-KB6	
	1. ——	R-Q3ch
	2. KtxR	
	1. ——	K-K5
	2. KtxPch	
	1. ——	P-Q8(Q)
	2. QxQch	
	1. ——	P-B3
	2. R-K6	
	1. ——	R-K3
	2. RxR	

End-Game No. 495. White wins: 1 K-B3, P-QKt3; 2 PxP, PxP; 3 BxKt, PxB; 4 P-Kt6, Kt-Q3; 5 B-Q7, RxB; 6 R-R8ch and mate in two.

End-Game No. 496

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win
(Alekhine-Mindeno, Simultaneous, Holland, 1933.)

Notes

Hermann Helms, who has been an important figure among chess reporters for many years, celebrated his seventieth birthday on January 5th. Mr. Helms has been responsible for most of the newspaper publicity given chess in the New York area, and has provided daily newspaper reports of important American and foreign chess events, this in addition to publishing the American Chess Buletin.

Brooklyn College has won the annual team championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League, thus gaining custody of the Harold M. Phillips trophy for the second time. City College was second. The members of the winning team were Herbert Seidman, Jeremiah F. Donovan, Joseph M. Sherman, Murray Kravitz, Philip Reisberg, Joseph Domova, Abraham Bakst, and Robert Lipton.

"Ventnor City Tournament 1939"

Another of Reinfeld's Limited Editions has just been published. As the title above indicates, it contains the 66 games played in the Ventnor City (New Jersey) Tournament. These games are annotated, mostly by Reinfeld, and are both interesting and instructive. Those wishing to obtain this mimeographed book, should write F. Reinfeld, 505 Fifth Avenue., New York, N. Y.

This game won for H. Morris the "best-played game prize" in the Ventnor City tournament, which took place early last summer.

Indian Defense

Morris White	Ulvestad Black	Morris White	Ulvestad Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-Kt5	KR-K
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 PxP	QxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 Kt-Q5	Q-Q2
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 Kt-B7	R-KB
5 Q-Kt3	PxP	22 P-K5	B-R
6 QxBP	P-B3	23 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
7 P-K4	QKt-Q2	24 P-Q5	Q-R5
8 B-K2	Castles	25 B-B5	PxP
9 Castles	Kt-Kt3	26 BxR	KxB
10 Q-Q3	B-K3	27 RxP	RxR
11—R-Q	B-B5	28 KtxR	Q-Q2
12 Q-B2	BxB	29 Kt-B6	Q-Q
13 QxB	Q-B2	30 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3
14 P-KR3	QR-Q	31 Kt(Kt5)-R7ch	
15 B-K3	Kt-R4		K-K3
16 QR-B	Kt-B(a)	32 R-B7ch	Resigns
17 P-QKt4	P-K3		

(a) Reinfeld suggests 16 . . . Kt-KB5, and if 17 Q-Q2, Kt-R4!, threatening Kt-Q8 or P-K4, with much better chances than in the actual game.

Frank J. Marshall, retired United States Champion, has not lost his fire, as the game below, played in the current Marshall Chess Club (New York) championship, shows. The victim is one of the club's strongest players and a former American Chess Federation champion.

English Opening

Polland White	Marshall Black	Polland White	Marshall Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	13 R-Q	P-QR3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	14 P-QR4	R-K
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	15 Kt-Q5	P-QKt4(a)
4 P-K4	P-Q3	16 BPxP	PxP
5 P-Q4	Castles	17 PxP	R-QKt
6 B-K2	QKt-Q2	18 Q-B4(b)	Kt-K4
7 P-KR3	P-K4	19 QxP	KtxBch
8 PxP	KtxP	20 PxKt	RxP
9 B-Kt5	KtxKtch	21 B-Kt6(c)	Q-R
10 BxKt	B-KJ	22 Kt-K3	Q-R3
11 Q-Kt3	P-KR3	23 RxP	RxP
12 B-KJ	Kt-Q2		Resigns

(a) A positional sacrifice of a pawn, gaining Black the initiative.
(b) Black threatens 18 . . . P-QB3.
(c) The exchange of queens would avoid trouble for a long time at least, but Black might be able to profit by White's broken pawn array. The text is a misguided attempt to avoid drawish simplifications.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 26

New York 45, Colgate 36.
Long Island 34, Michigan State 28.
Baylor 45, Rice 43.
California 36, Santa Clara 24.
Southern California 51, Stanford 48.
St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 38, Manhattan 35 (overtime).
Colorado 42, Utah 38.
Centenary 48, Louisiana College 27.
Oregon 53, Washington 44.
Toledo 63, Ohio 30—Toledo 44, Adrian 29 (two games).
Brigham Young 63, Denver 48.
Montana State 59, Greeley State 35.
Utah Aggies 46, Wyoming 33.
Dubuque 40, Wartburg 26.
Warrensburg (Mo.) teachers 27, Kirksville teachers 24 (overtime).
Maryville (Mo.) teachers 42, Rockhurst 18.
New Mexico Mines 57, New Mexico 51.
Cape Girardeau teachers 42, Missouri Mines 29.
Tarkio 42, William Jewell (Mo.) 19.
Marshall 68, Emory and Henry 39.
Lewiston Normal 57, Whitworth 34.
Central Washington 33, Gonzaga 29.
Pacific Lutheran 46, Eastern Washington 38.
Arkansas State 60, Magnolia Aggies 36.
Arkansas College 62, Arkansas Tech 37.
Idaho (Southern branch) 39, Ricks 19.
Montana Normal 58, Eastern Montana Normal 20.
Billings Poly 33, Carroll (Mont.) 29.
Western State 32, Adams (Col.) State 25.
Chadron 42, Regis 41.
Lawrence Tech. (Detroit) 55, Indiana Tech. 27.
New Mexico Aggies 59, Arizona State (Flagstaff) 50.
San Jose State 51, Nevada 43.
Upper Iowa 40, Buena Vista 35.
Mississippi College 40, Spring Hill 37.
Milwaukee (teachers) 59, Plattenville (teachers) 36.
Edinboro 37, Indiana (Pa.) 29.
Superior Teachers 45, Duluth Teachers 40.
Mayville (Ind.) Teachers 52, Minot Teachers 44.
Bottineau (ND.) Forestry 35, Jamestown College 33.
Aberdeen Northern Teachers 60, Rapid City Mines 32.
Doane 36, Concordia (Neb.) 23.
Southeastern (Okla.) 38, Central (Okla.) 35.
Northwestern (Okla.) 40, Oklahoma Baptist U. 30.
East Central (Okla.) 45, Southwestern (Okla.) 29.
Grand Rapids U. 26, Michigan Tech 21.
Hillsdale (Mich.) 40, Olivet 36.
Albion 48, Kalamazoo 28.
Detroit Tech 44, Dyke 36.
Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers 52, Winona Teachers 38.
Bemidji Teachers 47, St. Cloud (Minn.) Teachers 37.
Peru (Neb.) 35, Wayne 25.
Midland 42, Dana (Neb.) 22.
Shepherd 48, Gallaudet 36.
Murray (Ky.) Teachers 44, Conway (Ark.) Teachers 15.
La Crosse Teachers 53, River Falls (Wis.) Teachers 34.
Miami (Ohio) 58, Cedarville 27.
Ohio Northern 44, Findlay 38.
Ashland 53, Capital 41.
Parsons 29, Iowa Wesleyan 27.
North Dakota State 44, Iowa State Teachers 40.
South Dakota 33, Morningside 28.
Loras 36, Central (Iowa) 31.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

PTA Co-operation—As a Support to the Principal

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Principal And Your PTA

Parent-Teacher Support Essential to Success

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character-education book, "First Things First"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is Mrs. Carlson's turn to serve as hostess at the Parent-Teacher meeting this afternoon. So she must be up earlier than usual in order to finish the week's ironing. She has five children of school age. There is David in the Junior High School, the twins Jean and John in the sixth grade, Mary in third and Dicky in the kindergarten. All faces and ears must be clean, fresh blouses donned and a good breakfast eaten before leaving home. Mrs. Carlson is accustomed to this. She is a good manager and the children have been taught to help each other.

Mr. Carlson leaves home at seven o'clock. He is so happy that he has a real job at last that he doesn't want to be late. So Mrs. Carlson must have a good hot breakfast for him before he goes to work. This gives her one hour to help the children and start them off on time. After they have finished breakfast and are hurrying to put on their wraps, Mrs. Carlson calls to the twins, "Don't forget your tennis shoes, this is gymnasium day," and to Mary and Dicky, "Be sure to take your bank book, this is bank day." And to David she gives a small box containing sandwiches for this is band day and David must practice at noon for he plays a drum in the band.

Her Morning Send-Off

"Mother, how do you remember all these things?" asks David, "and you are never cross either. I'll come home as soon as I can to look after the family while you are at the Parent-Teacher meeting."

"Oh, David, thank you so much," replies Mother. "How could I be cross when you help me so!" And she stands at the window to wave to them all until they disappear from sight.

The children come trooping in at noon to find a neat tidy house and a bowl of hot soup and sandwiches. Mother is all dressed up now. She has on her best blue dress which has been carefully pressed and freshened with clean white collars and cuffs.

"How pretty you look, Mother," comments John with a big piece of sandwich in his mouth.

"You mustn't talk with your mouth full," says Jean severely. "Hasn't Mother told you that dozens of times?"

Quiet Guidance

"Gently, Jean," laughs Mother, patting Jean's hand. When luncheon is finished, Jean and Mary wash the dishes while Mother puts away the laundry. At exactly one o'clock they all start out together. Mrs. Carlson carries a package containing extra dish towels and silver.

When they reach school, the children skip off with their playmates. Mrs. Charlson goes directly to the office. She hopes to see Miss. Allen, the principal, for Miss Allen is so helpful. She understands John's trouble in arithmetic, and Jean's habit of bossing others, and Mary's shyness and Dicky's lisp. She has such good suggestions to make that Mrs. Carlson always goes home greatly encouraged.

Miss Allen is busy with many others today, but she sees Mrs. Carlson and smiles and nods. "Wait a minute," Miss Allen calls cheerily, "I can see you before long." So Mrs. Carlson waits and they soon have a brief, friendly little chat.

At two the president calls the meeting to order. The tables have been set so attractively with pink candles and new tablecloths recently purchased with the funds acquired at the last candy sale.

The first number on the program is a group of songs sung by the sixth grade pupils. They come in quietly and take their places. The girl leader blows the pitch-pipe and they all begin. Their fresh young voices fill the air with melody. The audience is delighted and the mothers of the singers recognize their children. Mrs. Carlson finds the twins and feels very proud.

Both Restful And Instructive

After the children leave the platform, one of the mothers plays a violin solo. Mrs. Carlson feels greatly uplifted as she listens. The sweet tones of the violin hold the audience entranced and many faces are radiant.

The speaker of the afternoon is an instructor from the university. Her subject is "How the Home May Help the School." Mrs. Carlson is interested, for she loves the school and would do anything to be of service. The talk is practical and offers many helpful suggestions.

When the talk is over, Miss Allen and the president introduce the speaker to the mothers. Mrs. Carlson is happy and proud to meet her.

There there are refreshments, and after the last guest has been served, Mrs. Carlson swallows her own piece of cake in a hurry, for there is a hungry family at home waiting for their dinner.

* * *

All through the United States there are many Mrs. Carlsons, conscientious, noble, generous women, raising families, and sharing their busy hours with the school. It is just such mothers that are building our democracy, and we need not fear as long as they are at the helm.

There are many Miss Allens, too, cheering and encouraging the Mrs. Carlsons on their way. They realize only too well that the success of their school greatly depends upon the unselfish support and sincere co-operation of such women.

Welcomes Every Opportunity

The principal of the elementary school welcomes every opportunity to become better acquainted with the parent in order to deal more intelligently with the child. At times the principal is concerned over the amount of time required for the activities of the Parent-Teacher Association, but she realizes only too well that in many ways it is indispensable.

The Parent-Teacher organization is a great influence in the lives of many parents, bringing into their experience educational advantages and pleasant social contacts. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, through which most of the local branches are organized, is able to wield a mighty influence for good in the affairs of the nation today. It has rendered a genuine service to the community in promoting wholesome ideals and high standards for proper home management. With a membership of more than two million, it would be quite possible for this organization to endorse and secure constructive legislation.

The school principal is often the main adviser and organizer of the local unit. She welcomes this opportunity to bring parents and teachers into closer relationship. She is an ex officio member of all committees, helping, when needed, to organize plans and put them into operation. In return she has a loyal group of fathers and mothers keenly interested and actively supporting the welfare of the school.

In the Community

The school principal may be a most salutary influence in the community. As the policies, standards, and ideals of the school are largely those of the principal, so the community is apt to be influenced by these same standards. Both men and women are appointed as principals of the elementary school. Both are needed, for each has splendid contributions to make. It is no longer conceded that men are not able to work as well with little children, or that women cannot handle the discipline of older boys. Experience has changed all this. The sex of the individual has ceased to be of importance, but character has become paramount. Governing boards are becoming more and more impressed with the fact that this all-important position must be filled with men and women of integrity, nobility, sincerity and perspicacity.

No higher standard, no source of instruction is more effective for those in administrative positions than the truth taught by our Master, the greatest of all teachers, who said, "And, I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

Last of a set of four Saturday articles published during January.

Photos by E. V. Rintoul

Children weaving in the Wilstone School, in Buckinghamshire. Upper left—Two little boys in the initial stages of learning to weave on simple, handmade looms. Upper right—The two girls are spinning wool on homemade spindles. This necessitates keeping the disk spinning while the wool is being fed to it. The girl on the right is spinning rabbit wool. The other girl is spinning home-dyed wool. The little girl at the back is using the school's only spinning wheel. The piano is heaped with vegetables from the boys' garden allotment, which are sold to the parents for a few coppers. Below—At work on some of the simple looms. The Wilstone School is a little country elementary school.

Weaving Proves Good Craft For This English Elementary School

Expressing Fine Unity and Group Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Something over a year ago, Miss Agnes Macdonald, mistress of the little country elementary school at Wilstone, in Buckinghamshire, began to teach her children a handicraft. She decided on weaving, and with a minimum of apparatus, some of it made by the boys in the school, and a great deal of enthusiasm, the lessons began.

Enthusiasm is catching. Somebody hearing of the weaving venture presented a spinning wheel—the only one the school possesses, most of the spinning being done with tin lids through which knitting needles have been thrust. Another well-wisher remembered a small discarded handloom that was lying idle and sent it along; and when the children by their own work had shown themselves efficient weavers—they make scarves, cushion covers, table-runners, ties, and belts—a neighboring farmer was so delighted at this practical result that he presented four fleeces to the school. Other gifts were not lacking. A poor woman in the village out of her desire to help, one day brought a bag of rabbit wool to the school for the children to spin. Everyone seems willing to lend a hand. The shop over the way, for instance, gladly obliges by weighing on its scales the wool spun in the school.

As the Project Progressed

But that is anticipating. The weaving started with wool gathered by the children from the hedges and barbed wire fences. But it was not possible by this means to get either a sufficient quantity of wool or to get it of a good enough quality for spinning. As funds allowed, therefore, shop wool, already spun and dyed, was purchased. Soon the children were weaving belts and ties—until they had mastered the technique. After this they attempted more difficult pieces such as scarves—some plain, others in attractive tartans and pretty color patterns.

All sorts of simple experiments were made in extracting vegetable dyes from plants growing in the neighborhood. And when the weather became colder and the school had to be heated, much fun was got from brewing dyes from leaves and berries in little pans on the school stove. Apple bark, elderberries, walnut, onion skins, rhubarb, and dock leaves were all tested to see what colors they would yield. Next, tufts of the wool were dyed and the specimens were then mounted on a card, neatly labeled, and left to see how fast the dye remained when subjected to light and air.

It was surprising how observant the children became, and how quick they were to notice which plants when handled dyed their fingers. In this way, various plants were brought to the school and tried out with a view to seeing if dyes would be extracted from them. Red and green ink was also found to make effective dyes and moreover they proved quite fast.

The Boys Do Well, Also

Miss Macdonald started by teaching the girls only. But the boys became so interested that she had to take them on as pupils, too. One bright young man of eight, who had no taste for book-learning, turned out an adept weaver, and his first scarf would have done honor to an experienced hand. The children are so interested in their weaving that during their free time they often come into the school to get on with their work.

By the time the children had been learning weaving for some months, they were able to send a very creditable exhibit of their work to an agricultural show. The exhibit included small articles knitted from wool of their own dying and spinning, such as socks, gloves, and babies' boots; also scarves, cushion covers, table-runners, belts, and ties, of their own weaving.

The children have received quite a number of orders from local people who have seen their handiwork. The money thus earned goes into a school fund for buying more equipment or for school treats and outings. One of the girls who has now left school at the age of fourteen has her own handloom, and is busy weaving at home.

E. V. Rintoul

When Mother Joins the Wood Carvers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

This letter tells how and why one mother took up the joys of wood carving with the children during fireside times, rather than to stay with the proverbial mending-basket.

It was found that the "mother dignity" was strengthened, rather than lessened by the cluttering shavings that always became strewn about her feet; that a closer oneness with untold opportunities of privileged relationships was greatly enhanced by such procedure, as well as the uncovering of a new talent that bloomed along with "the shavings that curl."

This sharing of the constructive freedom allowed the children and their friends around this fireside workshop only added to the beauty of the room, and more than compensated for the general medley during such periods. The chocolate and sandwiches always tasted better; the inner release that came for all present through mother's being a closer participant, with her knife, awakened an even greater sense of beauty and order for all present; for the unconscious cloud of "wondering what mother will think" because of all the bits that always seemed jumbled about, vanished.

The Parent

The clean-up period became one of spontaneity, rather than an irksome duty, for mother, too, had a part in the procedure of the general tidying up and adjusting of things. Such thrilling moments; such a zest of good times. Not only did inner ties with her own children become more greatly welded in fuller understanding, but wide moments have cemented "values untold."

(Mrs.) G. B. R.

* * *

Michigan

Dear Friend:

I was very much interested in the discussion of Parent and Teacher and hope an experience I know of will help.

A young lad in high school was having a hard time with two of his studies. He had moved from another city and was strange and shy and the teachers were at a loss what to do as he was courteous and well behaved.

A note was sent home for the parent to come to school. The mother went over the following week and interviewed each teacher. Each in turn told the same story, he did not finish his work and would not stay after school.

It was explained that owing to financial difficulties the boy worked after school until seven and eight o'clock at night and was helping to support the family. It was necessary for him to go to work immediately after school and that was why he did not stay.

The teachers were so pleased and all agreed to help the boy who showed such splendid courage. They allowed him to take necessary equipment home, which is allowed only in special cases. They thanked the mother for coming to school and explaining as they said, "It is so hard to get the parents of high school children to come to school and give us some idea of the child's problem." "We do not always understand home conditions, and the boy or girl fails and many times quits high school when the training is so necessary."

To Mrs. L. P. F. who asks about little tots sharing the toys, I found a plan that worked out very satisfactorily with my children. I told the older child that he must take care of the younger one and teach her how to play with his toys and share them. Then I found things to do that both could play at. A small scale, boxes, bags, or tins, and a box of sand or 5 pounds of salt they will weigh and play with for hours. Also clothes pins, some paper, rubber bands, and a pencil to draw eyes, nose, etc., and dress up dolly is fun. A kiddie car is invaluable when they are tired of sitting still, and a song taught to them to sing while going for a ride around dining room table or a jolly tune on the piano works wonders to make everyone, including mother, cheery and ready for the next task.

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department. We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Secretarial Training a Key

One can almost make a generalization where girls are concerned: No matter what kind of work a girl may wish to go into today, secretarial training somewhere along the line will probably help her get there. In many fields secretarial training is the only key for getting in. And even if she uses it only a short time and goes on into the work of her choice, the training she received in a good secretarial school will always stand her in good stead. Typing is a modern skill anyone is glad to have these days. The sense of orderliness and the snap a good school will help a girl to gain can be used anywhere. And again, stenographic work is in itself a good career for a girl. If she is able and ambitious, she can work into some good private secretaryship. If she marries, and wishes or needs to work again later, she can usually go back to school for a short course and bring herself up to date. The girls shown here are students at one of the Katharine Gibbs Schools, New York, Boston, and Providence, R. I.

Looking Back to High School Choices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a young man, looking back over not so very many years to my high school days, I can think of only two broad ways in which I would wish I had studied differently than I did. For one thing, I regret that I took so little part in the sports of my school. Never an enthusiast for strenuous games, I could nevertheless have learned something about how to play. For another, I am sorry that I did not know how to like the unlikable subjects. Chemistry was my bete noire, but today I know that it is a magic key to a large and fascinating world.

From my present standpoint, then, I would urge that if schools be further concerned with vocational guidance, that they could do much in that direction by simply teaching pupils how to get the most out of their present opportunities. Going to school is of itself a business, and as such, it is a fine preparation for larger opportunities.

K. H. H.

Inventory of Teachers

There are approximately 1,037,000 teachers in all types of schools, both public and private and from kindergarten through college, in the United States. The U. S. Office of Education points out that from 1930 to 1936 the number of teaching positions in the country increased 1.5 per cent, while the number of pupils in average daily attendance increased 4.9 per cent. Since 1900 the number of teachers throughout the Nation has practically doubled.

Of the 1,073,000 teachers, about 266,000 are men. From 1930 to 1936 the proportion of men teachers increased from 16.6 per cent to 20.6 per cent.

Every State in the Union makes provisions for the certification of teachers so as to insure a high quality of education. The largest single item in State expenditures for education is for teachers' salaries.

Minimum requirements for teacher certification are constantly rising, the Office of Education indicates. In fact, the average amount of education possessed by America's teachers increases approximately 1 year during each 15 years. In 1839 the typical public-school teacher did not have more than the modern equivalent of 8 years of schooling, and in all probability had less. Today the average elementary-school teacher has had a minimum preparation of 2 years' college work. Junior-high-school teachers have had nearly 4 years' preparation in college, and senior-high-school teachers have usually completed 4 years' college training. Half of the cities with populations of 500,000 or more in 1932 required elementary-school teachers to have a 4-year college education. High-school teachers in one-third of these cities were required to have 5 years' college work.

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Letter From a Library

YOU ASK ME what has been occupying me lately. And, when I have told you, you must say whether you think the time well spent.

I have been passing long days in a library, a familiar haunt of your own, and finding there a peculiar pleasure in studying old Oriental scroll pictures. These colored images unite into a flowing composition, yet each is complete within itself and the whole may be freely unrolled from start to finish for the pleasure of savoring the fine relationship of one part to another. Or, if the mood desires it so, the flow may be arrested at any favorite point and the image held clear and isolated, framed by the two up-rolled ends and tips of the ivory spindles upon which the fabric is wound. When the high point of visual enjoyment has passed, the hand still finds its satisfaction in stowing the procession carefully away in its silken sheath, to be ready for the next awakening.

* * *

Such records reward me so much that I have spent many hours among them, furling and unfurling their lengths, pausing here and there to refresh half-forgotten images or to scrutinize one that remains still vivid in memory. There are certain groupings of figures by the ocean, for instance, in which I always delight; the white sands make a foil for the brilliant costumes and parasols of the holiday crowds pausing to greet and pass on their way; sunlight gilds the hollow waves that break to spread fans of foam across the beach. Certain scenes at dusk, too, where the figures are silhouetted against a sky greenish at the horizon and deepening to a peculiar dark blue, I prize highly. This is a collection of which I never tire; and, since it dates from several different epochs, there is an amazing variety to be discovered and re-discovered in its panorama.

* * *

But if it were possible to choose a favorite among so many delights, my choice might fall upon a picture that shows one figure only. A child is dressed in a cherry-colored kimono that has an air of make-believe about it. White cranes are embroidered on the short garment; here the folds reveal the hunched shoulders, long neck and golden bill of the tall birds, there a tail or an incredibly long pair of orange legs may be glimpsed among the draperies. This black-haired child who wears the kimono lies curled like a kitten among tall, emerald-green grasses. Her head is pillowed on one plump forearm; she gazes into a tracery of tapering boughs, heavy with plum blossoms. Beyond the lovely lattice long clouds trail across a brilliant sky. She seems lost in dream; I can almost see her thought rise to caress the pale clusters of bloom, to follow the pathway of vapors drifting like plumes of smoke; her free hand grasps a short-stemmed bunch of dandelions.

The image is depicted deftly. Although the outlines are clear, the colors bright, a vague, nostalgic mood that few artists are capable of evoking pervades the whole. Here is a world within a world, yet one that opens out into long vistas.

* * *

You know these pleasures well yourself. In fact, as I was just telling you, this is a collection that you have visited and revisited. Do you remember? You will not need to be reminded of the address, I am sure. A quiet afternoon before the fire or the stillness of early morning will lead you again down the byways of memory to those turns in the road where these very pictures are waiting; our files hold many duplicates and you have kept your library as well-tended as I have mine.

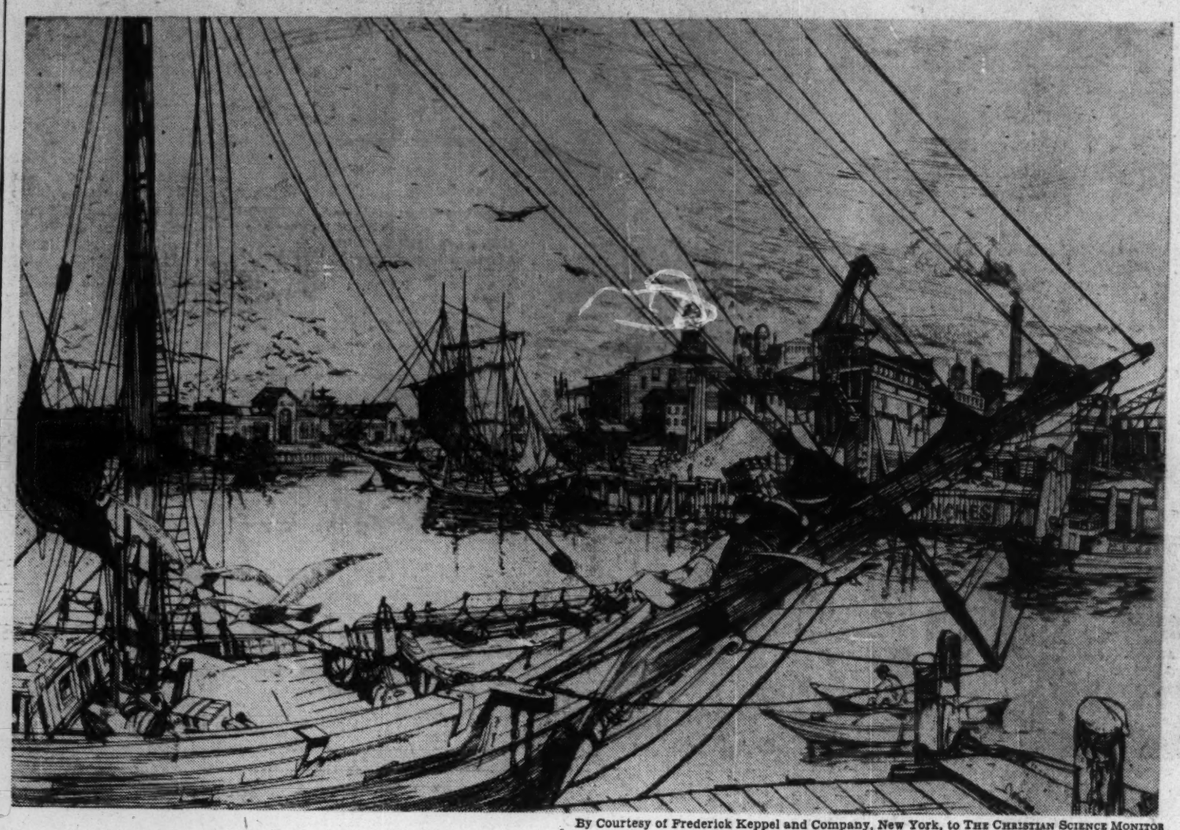
Memory can be an amber, intangible and clear, better fitted to capture and preserve certain images than the finest dust- and moth-proof cases devised by man.

D. R. B.

Memory of a Winter Night

The chimney smoke goes straight to the stars
in the steel-cut sky.
Thick as my wrist the icicles hang from the
kitchen eaves
and the elm tree crotch is piled high with a
pillow of snow.
I hear the barn door run with a frosty sound
on its track
and rub the frost from the window to see if
my father is coming.
The yellow light streams forth from the open
stable door.
He stands in the light. The horses whicker
goodnight to him.
When the door is shut, he becomes a lantern,
a pair of legs.
Their shadows move like scissors. How great
his shadow is.
The pail of milk steams in the radiance
where he walks.

LOUIS STODDARD



By Courtesy of Frederick Keppel and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MISSION STREET WHARF": *An Etching by John W. Winkler*

WHARF SCENES with their manifold activities and the coming and going of all manner of vessels and fishing craft make an appealing subject. The adventure, romance, if you will, of the sea and the sailors' life, as well as all the minutiae of the wharfside, such as the tying up and making fast of the boats, drying sails and mending rigging, unloading cargoes, and scraping and painting, has a fascination which few can resist.

In "Mission Street Wharf," Mr. Winkler has made the most of these elements of the picturesque: in the delicate rigging and graceful hull of the boat in the foreground, in the swooping gulls hovering about the water, the pattern of the piers, and the interesting piling up of the buildings along the shoreline.

Framed in a Round Rainbow

ONE DREARY GRAY MORNING I went up alone on patrol. The clouds were at two hundred feet, but they might break farther east over the lines. I rose into the cloudbank—a featureless obscurity, a white dark, as you might say—and started climbing. . . .

I climbed and climbed, looking up all the time, hoping to see that thinning of the mist and the halo of the sun above which means you're almost through. But it wasn't until I reached two thousand feet that I saw the welcome sheen of gold overhead. It thinned. Mist wraiths drew back and showed blue. They curled away. I was out. . . .

I put the machine level and gazed around in wonder. Here it was still summer. Below, life was dying back into the earth. Gold plumes fluttering from the poplars. The mournful voice of the October wind. But here! As far as the eye could reach, to the four horizons, a level plain of radiant whiteness, sparkling in the sun. The light seemed not to come from a single source, but to pervade and permeate every atom of air—a dazzling, perfect, empty basin of blue.

A hundred miles, north, south, east, west. Thirty thousand square miles of unbroken cloud-plains! No traveler in the desert, no pioneer to the poles, had ever seen such an expanse of sand or snow. Only the lonely threshers of the sky, hidden from the earth, had gazed on it. Only we who went up into the high places under the shadow of wings!

I sailed on for a time, alone in the wonderful skies, looking lazily for some rift in the white floor; but there was none. It was complete, unbroken, absolute. I was about to turn west again when I saw, in the distance, a cloud floating above the floor, small, no bigger than a man's hands; but even as I looked, it seemed to grow. It swelled, budded, massed, and I realized I was watching the very birth of a cloud—the cumulus cloud that chiefly makes the glory of the sky, the castles, battlements, cathedrals of the heavens. What laws had governed its birth at that moment, at that place, amid the long savannahs of the blue? Heaven, that bore it, knew. Still it was there, creating a growing loveliness out of nothing! A marriage of light and water, fostered by the sun, nourished by the sky!

I turned towards it, fascinated. It grew rapidly. Soon it was vast, towering, magnificent, its edges sharp, seemingly solid, though constantly swelling and changing. And it was alive with light. Radiant white, satin soft, and again gold, rose-tinted, shadowed and graded into blue and mauve shadows—an orient pearl in the oyster shell of heaven! And all the time I knew that I had but to come close enough for all the illusion to be gone, the solidity and beauty to dissolve, the edges to fray and dull, and that within it would be the same gray mist that you may meet on any moor in England.

Wisdom said: Keep distance and admire. Curiosity asked: How much closer without losing the illusion? I edged nearer. I was utterly alone in the sky, yet suddenly, against the wall of the cloud, I saw another machine. It was so close that instinctively, as an instantaneous reaction to the threat of collision, I yanked the stick and reeled away, my heart in my mouth. A second later, I looked round and laughed. There was nothing there! It was my own shadow I had seen, the silhouette of the machine on the white cheek of the cloud. I came back to observe the strange and rare phenomenon. There on the cloud was my shadow, dark, clean-cut; but more than the shadow, for around it was a bright halo of light, and outside that a perfect circular rainbow, and outside that again another rainbow, fainter, reversed.

From the ground the rainbow is an arch spanning the visible heaven. From the next hill-top, so it seems, one would be high enough to solve the riddle of where it ends. But here it was small, bright, compact, a perfect circle, and, at the center, the shadow of the Parasol, like the stamped image on a golden coin.—From "Sagittarius Rising," by CECIL LEWIS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Country Dawn

When I was young, a lad with eyes as wide
As dandelions staring at the sun,
I said: I'll rise before the night's dark tide
Has left the heavens, or the stars are done.
Thus meeting daybreak face to face I'll know
Its palest secrets; I shall hear them all
Whispered along the edges of leaves, the low
Dew-laden honeysuckles, in the tall
May apples where a hundred sparrows
throng;
Now, truly, I shall know how dawn comes up.
Then suddenly my mind was lost in song
The sparrows made; the valley was a cup
Of rising mist the sunlight turned to gold,
And sitting there upon an orchard bough
With more of music than my ears could hold,
The light of morning cool upon my brow,
I learned where sparrows go when night
comes down,
How sparrows bring the day back over the
hill.
And so before I took my berries to town
To earn a penny or two, I found a still
Secluded cove and buried my slingshot there.
And now, unless some stranger has stumbled
on
That hidden place I found with so much care,
Back home the sparrows still bring up the
dawn.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

The Well-Mannered Apostle-Birds

AT THOMBY A few kinds of common birds were much more numerous than in most districts, and soon after we established our camp two groups, the one of grey-crowned babblers, and the other of Apostle-birds, came and made their home with us. The Apostle-birds have gained their local name because of their habit of congregating together at intervals in groups of twelve. They were staid and sedate and unaggressive, but at times when a cheeky bower-bird flew down and tried to steal their food they would make a most undignified attack on him and because of sheer weight of numbers would send the bower-bird flying. The babblers showed very little breeding, . . . no time was lost in talking when the food was there. The Apostle-birds, on the other hand, were much better mannered; they chirped and chattered at their meals, and sometimes one would take a crumb or a scrap of meat and give it to a smaller bird. When their meal was over they would fly to a long, slim branch and preen each other's feathers. Sometimes the twelve of them would sit in a row and nestle up together. They apparently took no thought of the morrow, but the grey-crowned babblers stole our cotton-wool and built themselves a nest near by.—From "Undiscovered Australia," by CAPTAIN SIR G. H. WILKINS, M. C. (New York: Putnam.)

A Tree From a Fairy Tale

THERE IS A rare and beautiful tree in Tahiti that is called the mapé. It looks as if it were made of dark cloth draped in stiff folds over a rigid frame. It reminds you of a tree from a stage setting, and when you first see it you can scarcely believe it is real. It is generally found in groves and it used to be much more plentiful on the island than it is now. For this reason it has recently, to a certain extent, been cultivated and preserved by a few individual lovers of beauty. It has a smooth green leaf of common shape and it sometimes grows to a very large size. But the folded trunk is completely fantastic, and if you were suddenly transplanted into a grove of mapé trees you might reasonably be excused from imagining that you had stumbled upon a scene out of Grimm's fairy tales, in which a score of tall draped witches had suddenly been arrested in movement.—From "You'll Dance in Tahiti," by WILLIAM C. JACKSON. (New York: Putnam.)

"Growth is from Mind"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE AUTUMN, the leaves of the chestnut tree turn to a lovely golden shade, and the nuts which are the fruit of this tree, even while yet unseen, grow day by day in their little spiny burs. Nothing can force their growth. When the smooth brown nuts are ripe, the outside covering drops away of itself, and the nuts fall to the ground. No human hand can force this growth; it is the fulfillment of nature's law.

Growth in spiritual understanding is of the greatest importance to mankind. It should be clear to everyone that nothing can interfere with true growth, for, as revealed in Christian Science, it is established in Mind, God. On page 520 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, referring to the Scriptural statement in Genesis (2:4, 5) that God made "every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew," under the marginal heading "Growth is from Mind," writes, "Here is the emphatic declaration that God creates all through Mind, not through matter,—that the plant grows, not because of seed or soil, but because growth is the eternal mandate of Mind."

True or spiritual growth unfolds to human consciousness as thought is prepared to advance. Therefore it is unwise and unloving for one to try to force another to accept what he may not yet be ready to receive. Setting a good example of Christian living is the most helpful way to guide another Spiritward. When thought is spiritually receptive, it is ready for the glorious light of Truth. Kindness, gentleness, good deeds, pure living, will help others to see the light. The budding thought should not be forced. God governs all spiritual growth.

As warm sunshine and soft summer rains promote the growth of the tree and its fruit, so does God's love enable the ready thought to grow Spiritward, "unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Ephesians 4:13). The growth of Christian character is necessarily a progressive and continuous process. As thought is spiritualized, one goes forward, and finds one's true identity in Mind. The recognition of God's purpose for His children, that they shall express Him in perfect harmony, is a joyous discovery, which we gain through Christian Science. This understanding comes as quietly to the human heart as snow falls upon the soft earth; and it comes to everyone who longs to know God and to receive Christ, Truth.

The desire to express Godlike qualities is righteous prayer. God, divine Mind, is continuously imparting true ideas to man. Therefore, the duty and privilege of every individual is to listen for God's voice and to receive, cherish, and actively express His ideas. Thus we see that obeying God is a mental process, fostering growth in spiritual understanding.

God's commands are kind, wise, and loving, and are given for the salvation of mankind. His law is the only law; and, as the Psalmist sang (Psalms 1:2, 3), those whose "delight is in the law of the Lord . . . shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season." There is great comfort in the understanding of these words. Observance of one's duty to God includes loving one's neighbor as oneself, and brings true joy and continuous spiritual growth.

The Scriptures declare (Proverbs 16:22), "Understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." Faithful students of Christian Science are proving daily that the supply of divine ideas, which come from God to man as His child, is ever at hand for their use. And it is comforting to know that everyone can draw from the inexhaustible fountain of divine Life, Truth, and Love.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 296): "Progress is born of experience. It is the ripening of mortal man, through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal." In every human experience, one may learn a helpful lesson. In this way one will advance. It is necessary to understand the fact that the real man is spiritual. Understanding this fact, one can go on proving one's true selfhood as the immortal idea of God. False beliefs may seem for a time to impede one's progress, but the honest desire to rid oneself of mistaken beliefs is always an encouraging sign of progress.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 359): "Growth is restricted by forcing humanity out of the proper channels for development, or by holding it in fetters." This indicates two states of thought which should be avoided, if we wish to help others to be free. It may be that one is held in bondage by another's false sense of responsibility for him. This attitude could only serve to retard the progress of both concerned. It is equally unwise and unloving to try to force another to understand spiritual truth.

The unfoldment in one's consciousness of the truth about God and man is a spiritually mental process, governed by divine Love. It comes to those who faithfully apply the teachings of Christian Science to their human needs. Even as the fruit of the lovely chestnut tree shakes off its husk when the proper time is come, so, too, shall we rid ourselves of mortal beliefs when we are ready and willing to drop them as husks of material law, which factually is no law at all.

Each forward step taken, each mental ascent in love, strengthens our faith in God, and confirms the truth that "growth is from Mind." It remains for each individual to prove his real selfhood by expressing in greater measure love, intelligence, and all the beautiful qualities which emanate from divine Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Vekst utgår fra Sinn"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

OM HØSTEN FÅR kastanjetreets blader en vakker gyllen farve, og før de ennu kan sees vokser treets frukter, nøttene, fra dag til dag i sine små tornete skall. Intet kan forsere deres vekst. Når de glatte brune nøtter er modne, faller det ytre dekke av av sig selv, og nøttene faller til jorden. Ingen menneskehånd kan forsere denne vekst; den er opfyllelsen av naturens lov.

Vekst i åndelig forståelse er av største viktighet for menneskeheten. Det skulde være klart for enhver at intet kan virke forstyrrende på sann vekst, for den er, som det er åpenbaret i Kristen Videnskap, grunnfestet i Sinnet, Gud. På side 520 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* viser Mary Baker Eddy under marginaloverskriften "Vekst utgår fra Sinn" hen til den bibelske erklæring i Første Mosebok (2:4, 5) at Gud skapte "hver markens busk før den var på jorden, og hver markens urt før den var vokset frem" [engelsk bibelovers.], og skriver: "Her er en uttrykkelig erklæring om at Gud skaper alt gjennem Sinn, ikke gjennem materie,—at planten vokser, ikke på grunn av frø eller jordbunn, men fordi vekst er Sinnets evige bud."

Sann eller åndelig vekst utfoldes for den menneskelige bevissthet efter som tanken er beredt til å gjøre fremskritt. Det er derfor uklokt og ukjærlig å forsøke å tvinge en annen til å godta hvad han kanskje ikke ennu er rede til å ta imot. Å sette et godt eksempel på et kristent liv er det som best tjener til å lede en annen henimot Anden. Når tanken er åndelig mottagelig, er den rede til å slippe inn Sannhetens herlige lys. Vennlighet, mildhet, gode gjerninger, et rent liv, vil hjelpe andre til å se lyset. Den spirende tanke skulde ikke forseres. Gud styrer all åndelig vekst.

Likesom det varme solskinn og det milde sommerregn fremmer treets og fruktens vekst, således setter Guds kjærlighet den beredte tanke i stand til å vokse henimot Anden, "til aldersmålet for Kristi fylde" (Efeserne 4:13). Vekst i kristen karakter er nødvendigvis progressiv og vedvarende. Alt efter som vår tanke blir åndeliggjort, går vi fremad og finner vår sanne identitet i Sinnet. Erkjennelsen av hvad som er Guds hensikt med Sine barn, å uttrykke Ham i fullkommen harmoni, er en frydefull opdagelse, som vi får del i gjennem Kristen Videnskap. Denne forståelse kommer til det menneskelige hjerte like stille som den lette sne faller på jorden, og den kommer til enhver som lenges efter å kjenne Gud og å motta Kristus, Sannheten.

Ønsket om å uttrykke Gud-like egenskaper er rettferdig bønn. Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, skjenker uophørlig mennesket sanne idéer. Det er derfor enhvers plikt og privilegium å lytte til Guds røst og å motta, verne om og gi aktivt uttrykk for Hans idéer. Vi ser således at det å adlyde Gud er en mental prosess, som fremmer vekst i åndelig forståelse.

Guds befalinger er gode, vise og kjærlige og er gitt til frelse for menneskeheten. Hans lov er den eneste lov, og, som salmisten sang (Salme 1:2, 3), de som "har sin lyst i Herrens lov, . . . skal være lik et tre, plantet ved rinnende bekker, som gir sin frukt i sin tid". Der er megen trøst og opmuntring å finne i forståelsen av disse ord. Iakttagelse av vår plikt mot Gud innbefatter at vi elsker vår neste som oss selv, og bringer oss sann glede og stadig åndelig vekst.

Den hellige Skrift erklærer (Ordsprogene 16:22): "Klokskap [eng. bibelovers.: forståelse] er en livsens kilde for dem som eier den." De som trofast studerer Kristen Videnskap, får daglig bevis på at guddommelige idéer, som kommer fra Gud til mennesket som Hans barn, alltid er for hånden til bruk for dem. Og det er en trøst å vite at enhver kan øse av guddommelig Livs, Sannhets og Kjærlighets uuttømmelige kilde.

I *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy (s. 296): "Fremskritt fødes av erfaring. Det er det dødelige menneskes modning, hvorved det dødelige legges til side for det udødelige." Av enhver menneskelig erfaring kan vi høste en gagnlig lærdom. På denne måte vil vi gjøre fremskritt. Det er nødvendig å forstå den kjensgjerning at det virkelige menneske er åndelig. Når vi forstår denne kjensgjerning, kan vi fortsette å bevise at vårt sanne selv er Guds udødelige idé. Falske forestillinger kan for en tid synes å hindre våre fremskritt, men et ærlig ønske om å bli befriet for feilaktige forestillinger, er alltid et opmuntrende tegn på fremskritt.

Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 359): "Vekst hemmes ved at man tvinger menneskeheten ut av de rette utviklingskanaler eller ved at man holder den i lenker." Dette antyder to tankeinnstillinger vi må undgå, hvis vi ønsker å hjelpe andre til å bli fri. Det kan hende at ett menneske holdes i trældom ved et annet menneskes falske følelse av ansvar for det. Denne holdning kunde bare tjene til å hindre begges fremgang. Det er likeså uklokt og ukjærlig å forsøke å tvinge en annen til å forstå den åndelige sannhet.

Utfoldelsen i vår bevissthet av sannheten om Gud og mennesket er en åndelig mental utviklingprosess som styres av guddommelig Kjærlighet. Den kommer til dem som trofast gjør bruk av Kristen Videnskaps lære i forbindelse med sine menneskelige behov. Likesom det vakre kastanjetreets frukt skyver av sitt skall når den rette tid er kommet, således skal vi også frigjøre oss selv fra dødelige forestillinger når vi er rede og villige til å la dem fare som den materielle lovs skolmer, en lov som faktisk slett ikke er nogen lov.

For hvert skritt vi har tatt fremad, for hvert trin våre tanker er steget høiere i kjærlighet, styrkes vår tillit til Gud, og den sannhet blir bekreftet at "vekst utgår fra Sinn". Det blir hvert enkelt menneskes opgave å bevise sitt virkelige selv ved i rikere mål å gi uttrykk for kjærlighet, intelligens og alle de skjønne egenskaper som utgår fra det guddommelige Sinn.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1940

Boston C. of C. Asks Lowered School Costs

Committee says school population has declined but expenses have risen $335,000 in 10 years.

Calling for "new policies of retrenchment" in the management of Boston's school finances, the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce today urged reduction in "the heavy administrative costs of the system" and presented figures to show that although Boston's school population has declined 5 per cent since 1929, operating costs of the schools have risen $335,000 above those of a decade ago.

The Chamber group, of which Fred A. Dakin is Chairman, censured the School Committee's recent action in lowering the quota of pupils per teacher, and declared that while this will not increase expenses—because of the declining enrollment—it will nevertheless slow up the normal rate of decrease, and tend to hold operating costs at their current level.

The Chamber's bulletin then raised the question: "Should the savings from a declining school population be reflected in lower tax bills or used to pay for the added cost of such changes as were made in this case?"

The $3,000,000 "reduction" in over-all school appropriations since 1929, claimed by school officials, has been effected by curtailing funds for alterations, repairs and construction of school buildings, by the use of more than $2,000,000 in Federal grants, and by borrowing more than $6,000,000—rather than by reduction in the running costs of the system, the Chamber contended.

Boston's total school population in 1929 was 131,518; it rose to a peak of 137,500 in 1933. Since then it has declined to 123,924, a shrinkage of 10 per cent from the highest figure.

But operating expenses are $300,000 more than in 1929, and even farther ahead of those of 1933, when salary cuts were in effect.

In other words, the reduction in over-all school expense has come from borrowings, Federal grants, and a slashing of the city's appropriations for building maintenance and improvement from the 1930 high point of $5,189,000 to a 1939 figure of $821,000.

"The city's financial condition still requires that every economy policy now in effect be continued without change, and new policies of retrenchment consistent with maintenance of proper standards be adopted," the report continues. "This would involve continuation of the gradual closing of Teacher's College, resistance to the constant pressure to maintain positions for teachers beyond present standards, reductions in the heavy administrative costs of the system and abolition of the newly-created system of 'watchmen' in school buildings."

In connection with the change in teachers' quotas, the Chamber went on to say: "Educators strongly favored the change, on the ground that other large cities have long since lowered the quotas, that better instruction is certain to ensue, and there would be no additional cost. We believe that, the old quotas having been in effect in prosperous as well as in depression years, with no apparent detriment to the educational system, they should not have been changed at this time."

Taxpayers can expect substantial cuts in the 1940 school budget, now in the early stages of preparation, because the business manager of that department has indicated that the effect of many economies will not be felt until this year, the Chamber observed.

Vanderbilt Is Candidate For Re-Election in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, is a candidate for re-election.

The Chief Executive, elected in New England's Republican landslide in 1938, announced his candidacy last night at a Republican barn dance and frolic attended by National G. O. P. Chairman John D. M. Hamilton and Rhode Island party leaders.

Weather Predictions

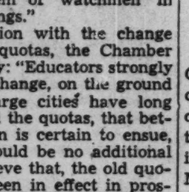
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; lowest temperatures tonight near 12. Slowly rising temperatures Monday with general to moderate southwest winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over the south portions, and west to northwest winds over the north portions. Broken clouds with snow showers off the coast tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Generally fair today and Sunday, continued cold.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Generally fair and continued cold in the south portion and mostly cloudy and continued cold with light local snows in the north portions, today and Sunday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	26	New Orleans	24	31
Chicago	4	14	New York	13	30
Denver	32	41	Norfolk	12	26
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	13	26
Kansas City	−4	13	St. Louis	−3	13
Los Angeles	56	70	San Francisco	55	64
Miami	39	57	Washington	10	30
Minneapolis	−7	9			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 27.
B—Maximum, Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:50 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Sunday, 1:22 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 1:43 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Monday, 2:14 a. m.; height 10.06 feet.

Community Fund Tops The $2,000,000 Mark

Breaking over the $2,000,000 mark last night, Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign rolled on toward the week end with a total subscriptions collected today, it was estimated by General Chairman Francis C. Gray.

Today and Sunday, R. Ammi Cutter's Metropolitan Division and the Districts Division, headed by Michael T. Kelleher, will push their efforts to a new peak in the 43 districts of Boston and the 45 surrounding cities and towns. Both expressed confidence that the fourth "Dutch Treat" report luncheon on Monday will show large strides made toward exceeding their respective quotas before the final dinner on Feb. 6.

List of subscriptions over $500 published today follow:

$10,500—Anonymous.
$3,200—Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Jr.
$1,500—Anonymous (7); Dean Foundation for Little Children, Inc.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gardiner; Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter; M. Lester Madden; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Whittier.
$1,440—Anonymous.
$1,265—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunnewell.
$1,250—Anonymous (2); Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Earle
$1,200—Dr. Edward P. Richardson.
$1,100—Anonymous (3); Hon. and Mrs. Channing H. Cox; Miss Katharine Endicott.
$1,000—Anonymous (3); Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Aldrich; Miss Marian Roby Case; Harold S. Davis; Raymond Emerson; Frederick A. Flood; Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner; Mrs. Frank B. McQuesten; John H. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Stearns; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Vogel; Arthur O. Wellman; Mrs. Henry Wheeler.
$950—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson.
$880—Mrs. George A. Lyon.
$810—Miss Emily B. Shepard.
$800—Stephen P. Cabot; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, Jr.; Moses T. Stevens.
$725—Miss Evelyn Sears.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry.
$685—Miss Lucy Lowell.
$625—Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Brickley; Mrs. William Whitworth Gannett; Mrs. Jessie D. Hollowell; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pratt.
$575—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Lee.
$550—Clement R. Lamson; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. White.
$535—Dr. and Mrs. William Jason Mixter.
$510—Mrs. J. Harleston Parker.
$500—"N. B."; Mrs. Franklin G. Balch; Daniel R. Beggs; Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bliss; Mrs. G. L. DeBlois; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Engstrom; Mrs. Walter G. Garritt; Mr. and Mrs. William E. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Morss; Mr. and Mrs. Ramon A. Perin; Walter K. Shaw, Jr.; William B. Snow, Jr.; Mrs. Alvin P. Sortwell, Sr.

State to Seek an Extension Of Time on U. S. Wharfage Rule

Log of the Port of Boston

Although the United States Maritime Commission recently ordered the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as operator of Commonwealth Piers at Boston, to cease and desist "preferential and prejudicial" wharfage charge practices by Feb. 21, an extension of time of 30 to 60 days is expected to be requested by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, it was learned today. The present practice is to collect wharfage on all freight moving over State piers at Boston within a specified area, but not on cargo moving beyond that area. It is one outcome of the two-year battle of the Boston Port Authority for equality of wharfage charges and practices at Boston.

More time is wanted by the Commonwealth, it is understood, to make adjustments and new agreements relative to certain features of its rates and practices.

Mormacsea to Sail

Boston will have one of the few sailings of American vessels to cross the Atlantic since the Neutrality Act became effective, when the Mormacsea of the American-Scantic Line sails from this port Jan. 31. Cargo will be taken for Bergen, Trondhjem, Oslo, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Malmo, and Stockholm, but the steamer will not go to all these ports because of the Neutrality Act, which does not allow American vessels to go beyond Bergen. Cargo for the other ports will be forwarded at the ship's expense, according to Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., operators of the American-Scantic Line.

Liverpool Service

Ocean service from Boston to Liverpool, England—more or less of a rarity since the Neutrality Act—is provided now and again, it is learned despite the censorship on ship movements imposed by the Customs. The Norwegian motorship Mostun will pick up cargo at Boston, sailing about Feb. 6 or 7, under houseflag of the Mosvold Line, according to McLean & Co., Boston agents.

New Rates Sought

Year-around rates from Boston and Providence, to points in middle western States via ocean-rail differential routes, on a parity with corresponding rates from New York, are proposed by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. At present, the Boston and Providence rates are higher than from New York during the winter months—from Dec. 1 to Mar. 24.

Petition Filed

A petition has been filed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority, to allow the Boston Port Authority to intervene in the application of the United Air Lines for permission to operate direct air service between Boston and Cleveland, to connect with their transcontinental plane service. The Boston Port Authority is interested in better air transportation for passengers moving through Boston via water or rail.

Cheney Quits N. H. Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney of Laconia, who was unsuccessful in his campaign two years ago to obtain the Republican gubernatorial nomination against Gov. Francis P. Murphy, will not be a candidate for the post at this year's primaries. He indicated he would retire from the Attorney General's post with the expiration of his term in October. The announcement has started the Republican pot of politics simmering.

Mr. Cheney's statement was brief. He declared, "I have decided not to run for Governor this year. While I shall continue my interest in public affairs, the only office I shall be personally interested in this fall, when I complete my term as Attorney General, is the office in Laconia where I practice law."

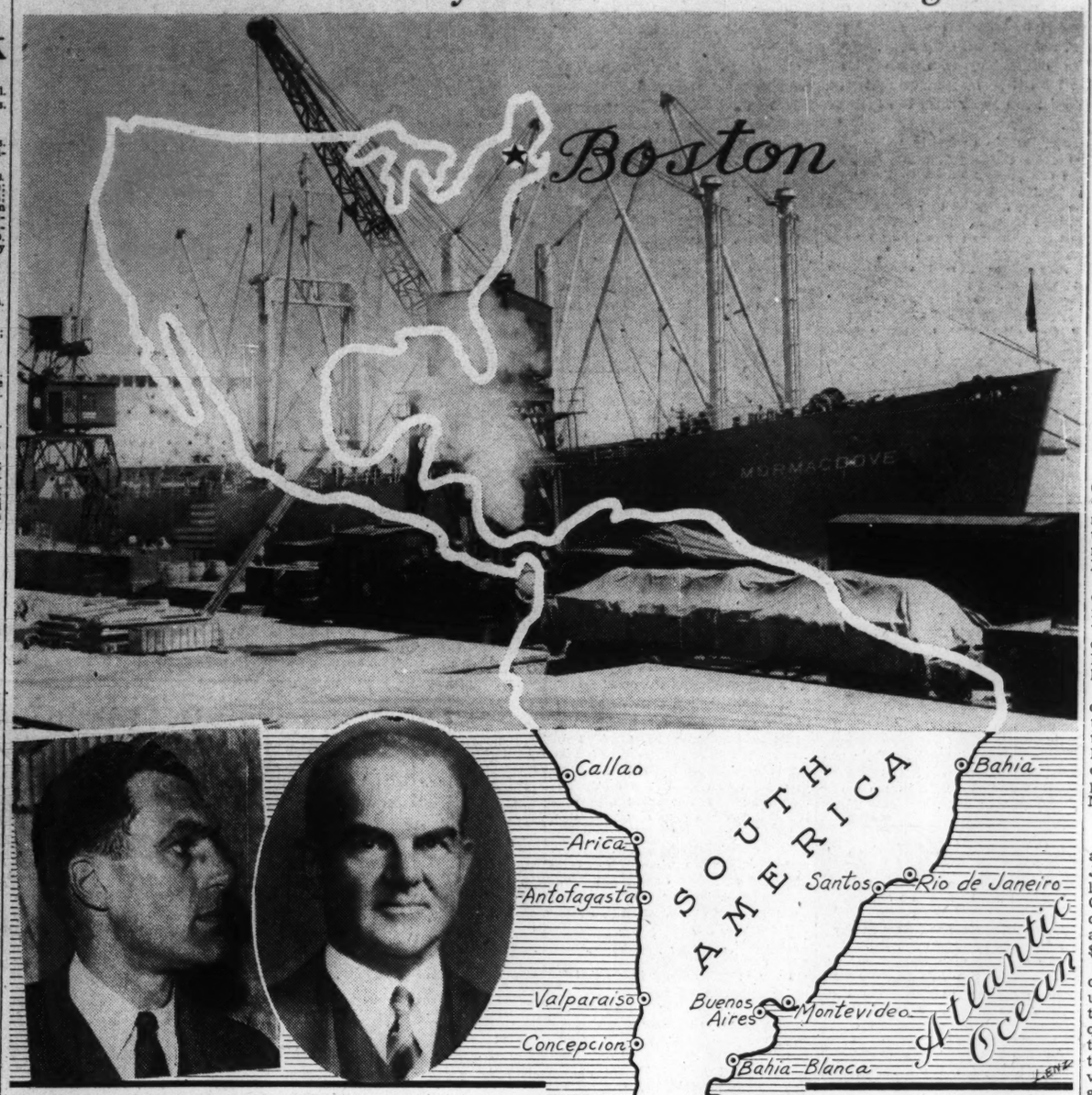
This action leaves no announced candidate for Governor in the field. But it is still generally believed that if Governor Murphy fails in his Republican Vice-Presidential ambitions he will seek to be the State's first three-term-in-a-row Governor, former Gov. John G. Winant having served three terms but not consecutively.

Although the Republicans have no announced candidate, their ranks are not lacking possibilities. This group includes Col. John Jacobson, Jr., Chairman of the State Water Resources Board; Dr. Robert O. Blood, President of the 1939 State Senate; State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball; former Executive Councilor Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth; and James C. Farmer of Newbury, long prominent in Republican circles.

If Governor Murphy is a candidate for a third term, it is expected that Colonel Jacobson will withhold his ambitions in this direction until 1942.

Of the others Dr. Blood is looked to as the leading possible contender this year.

Massachusetts Industry Looks to New World Neighbors



Palmer Pictures; By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist

New Markets Sought for Bay State Products

The Boston motorship Mormacdove is shown above at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Below are Richard Parkhurst, of the Boston Port Authority, and John F. Tinsley, in oval, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, who are working for the extension of Bay State trade with Latin America. In the background is a map of the routes followed by Boston ships in the quest for Central and South American trade.

B. & M. to Honor Veteran Riders

Forty-three veteran commuters who for more than half a century have been—and still are—riding Boston & Maine Railroad trains, together with 17 conductors and ticket agents who have been serving them for more than 50 years, were invited by the railroad today to a special informal dinner in their honor on Feb. 5.

Figuring the average commuter's ride at around 20 minutes, it appears that each member of this regularly riding group must have spent a total of well over a solid year above the rolling wheels of Boston & Maine trains.

At the dinner gold "50-Year Commuter" pins will be presented.

The longest record of continued commuting has been hung up by Edward F. Dalton of Peabody, who has been riding Boston & Maine trains since 1876. Included in the list is Galen A. Parker of Reading, who commuted regularly for 74 years but recently gave up daily trips.

There are two women in the group, Miss Maud L. Besse of Lynn, who has been riding since 1888 and Miss A. Frances Wilder of Melrose, who began regular commuting the following year.

New Stamp Issue Out Monday

First of the famous American series of postage stamps, commemorating the lives and deeds of 35 authors, educators, natural scientists and artists—13 of them from New England—will go on sale Monday, and it will be a tardy philatelist who fails to put his envelope in the mail today.

The initial stamp, a green one-cent of Washington Irving, leading the series and the group of authors, will be sold only in Tarrytown, N. Y., on Jan. 29.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is honored by the purple three-cent stamp, first of the New England set, which will be on sale in Boston alone on Feb. 5. A blue for Louisa May Alcott in the five-cent denomination will go on sale the same day in Concord, Mass.

The series includes only stamps of the one, two, three, five and 10-cent denominations, and is divided into seven groups. In order of their appearance, they are authors, poets, educators, natural scientists, composers, artists, and inventors. For the five denominations, five colors are used. The stamps are printed in green, red, purple, blue and brown; in that order.

Stamps of the first three denominations in the poet and educator groups will be issued for New Englanders. First day sale of the Henry W. Longfellow stamps will be at Portland, Maine, on Feb. 16; on the same date John Greenleaf Whittier stamps will be sold first in Haverhill, Mass., and the third, commemorating James Russell Lowell, will be sold at Cambridge, Mass., on Feb. 20.

Horace Mann, Mark Hopkins, and Charles W. Eliot will be commemorated by stamps beginning with the Mann stamp in Boston, and the Hopkins stamp at Williamstown, Mass., on March 14. Two weeks later the Eliot stamp will be issued at Cambridge.

In a last-minute ruling, the Post Office Department changed the place of sale for the Edward A. MacDowell stamp, a five-cent issue, from New York City to Peterborough, N. H., where Mrs. MacDowell now resides in the MacDowell Colony of composers and artists.

A two-cent stamp will be issued for James A. McNeil Whistler, and a five for Daniel Chester French; the first at Lowell, Mass., on Sept. 5, and the second at Stockbridge, Mass., on Sept. 16.

Two inventors are included in the series. The Elias Howe stamp, a five-cent, will be sold first at Spencer, Mass., on Oct. 14; a stamp for Alexander Graham Bell, in the 10-cent denomination, and last in the series will go on sale in Boston on Oct. 28.

Real Estate Trusts Held Subject to Tax

A decision affecting taxes on Boston real estate running into millions of dollars, was handed down late yesterday in Federal Court by Judge George C. Sweeney.

Judge Sweeney ruled that a real estate trust was a business venture and was therefore taxable—reversing the theory, generally accepted for many years, that a real estate trust was a "pure" trust and so tax exempt.

The case which he decided was one tried by Assistant United States Attorney C. Keefe Hurley in which the Government sought to retain taxes of $33,357 paid under protest by the F. R. Sears Real Estate Trust on property at 110 Tremont Street, known as the Studio Building.

It was pointed out that the great majority of business buildings in Boston are owned by real estate trusts—which would all be affected by the new ruling.

B. & M. to Run Extra Service If Gauge Ends

Four extra trains on weekdays to and from West Lynn will be started by the Boston & Maine Railroad, if the Narrow Gauge suspends tonight, it was announced today. In addition, extra cars will be added to the regular 39 trains running daily.

Plans advanced today for closing down the famed Narrow Gauge Railroad at midnight tonight. Winthrop commuters and the road's workers still were hopeful today that some last-minute break would save the 65-year-old line from the junk heap, but nothing definite loomed.

Founded in 1875, the road which is only 12 miles long, has had a colorful span, climbing to the financial heights, putting in a $1,000,000 electrification project, and then—as the automobile came along—sinking into the red ink.

Bankruptcy proceedings were started on July 14, 1937, and countless efforts to save the line failed. Only a last-minute, unhoped-for, legal reprieve can keep the line open after midnight.

In its 65 years of existence, the Narrow Gauge carried millions of pleasure seekers, many from the far corners of the earth, to Revere Beach, the "Coney Island" of New England. Also, it served the populous town of Winthrop.

Tilton Winter Carnival Gets Under Way Feb. 2-4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TILTON, N. H., Jan. 26—Tilton Junior College and Tilton School will hold their annual Winter Sports Carnival Feb. 2-4.

The social activities, which include hockey games, skiing competitions, and moonlight skating parties, will be climaxed by the Carnival Ball on Saturday night when the Carnival Queen and her court will be chosen by Mayor Robert Smith of Laconia, Mayor Henry J. Proulx of Franklin, and Superintendent of Schools Channing T. Sanborn of Tilton.

Racing Board Seeks Way To Purge Tracks

State Commission ready to aid Governor in having only reputable men in charge.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How to carry out the injunction of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that horse and dog racing in Massachusetts, with its attendant betting, be conducted only by "reputable Massachusetts citizens" will have the attention of the State Racing Commission at a meeting early next week.

This was announced today by Charles J. Connors, Chairman of the Commission, in his first statement since the Commission's return from a convention of similar regulatory bodies of 17 States in Florida.

The Commission will face several knotty problems as it meets for the first time in nearly three weks, for race-track gambling has come in for much unfavorable publicity in the period the Commission has been away.

Probably most serious of recent developments affecting the applications of race-track operators for their 1940 licenses has been the Federal Grand Jury investigation of the income-tax payments of prominent figures connected with Massachusetts' two dog-race tracks.

Dighton Man Indicted

The Jury has indicted the manager of the track at Dighton, James J. Egan, of Boston, who also is a large stockholder in the Bristol County Kennel Club which conducts races there. The charge is attempting to evade payment of $18,318 in taxes for 1935 and 1936.

While Mr. Egan denies the charge and his innocence may be upheld at the forthcoming trial, the action gives the Commission a question to ponder before it acts on the racing application of the Dighton track, which is now being revised under an extension of time granted by the Commission for the purpose.

Mr. Connors was inclined to dodge this thorny question today, but indicated it eventually would have to be considered.

"The Grand Jury investigation is a personal matter between the persons involved and the Grand Jury, and has nothing to do with the Commission," he said when first queried about the matter.

When asked directly what the Commission would do, if the Grand Jury produced evidence of wrongdoing by track operators, he said:

"My answer to that would have to wait until the Grand Jury finished its investigation."

Actually, the Grand Jury has finished its investigation of the Dighton track, and turned to consideration of the incomes of five persons associated with the other dog-race track, Wonderland Park, located at Revere.

Seeking a Cleanup

Federal officials believe the outcome of this study will give the Commission another point to weigh carefully before acting on dog-track licenses.

But the immediate subject before the Commission at its meeting next week will be one which has its origins in the assassination in Chicago last November of Edward J. O'Hare, promoter of the Dighton track and at the time of his murder still a heavy stockholder.

The fact that Mr. O'Hare was a Chicagoan, had many acquaintances in gangster circles, and apparently was influential in a clique of Bay State politicians, two of whom are in jail for attempting to bribe a jury, led Governor Saltonstall to state publicly that licenses for racing hereafter would be limited to "reputable Massachusetts citizens."

As a consequence of this edict, the Commission made public shortly before it left for Florida the names of stockholders in the Suffolk Downs horse-racetrack and the Wonderland dog track. Names of stockholders in the Dighton plant have not yet been issued.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 3:40, 7, 9:50. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Paine, 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again." 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 3:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 2, 5:55, 9:55. Also "The Llano Kid." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Tomorrow: "Laugh It Off," with Marjorie Rambeau, Hedda Hopper, Beecher and Johnny ——nnu Downs. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Another Thin Man," starring William Powell. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:15, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Fenway: 1, 4:30, 8. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent.

Radio—Page 10

10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero and Marjorie Weaver. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:35, 8:05, 10:40. Stage: The "Dead End" Kids, Beverly Roberts, 3 Oxford Boys, Terry Howard & Co., Barr & Estes, and 7 American Gauchos. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 6:55, 9:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Tunisia—Heart of Islam." "Voodoo Fires," Robert Benchley's "See Your Doctor," "Overture to William Tell."

State—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," featuring Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 1:12, 4:14, 7:16, 10:18. Also "Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth. 11:37 a. m., 2:58, 6:01, 9:03.

Orpheum—
"Gone with the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tremont—
"That Certain Age," featuring Deanna Durbin and Jackie Cooper. Also "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "All Quiet on the Western Front." Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young.

Telepix Cinema—
"Jai-Ali"; Phil Spitalny's musical; "Kangaroo Country"; "The Louvre"; "Duck Hunting"; oddities and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Kid Nightingale." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"Eternally Yours." 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

University—
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Rulers of the Sea." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Daytime Wife," starring Tyrone Power. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," featuring Penny Singleton.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce. Daily, except Sundays at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Joseph Hofmann, piano soloist. 8:15.

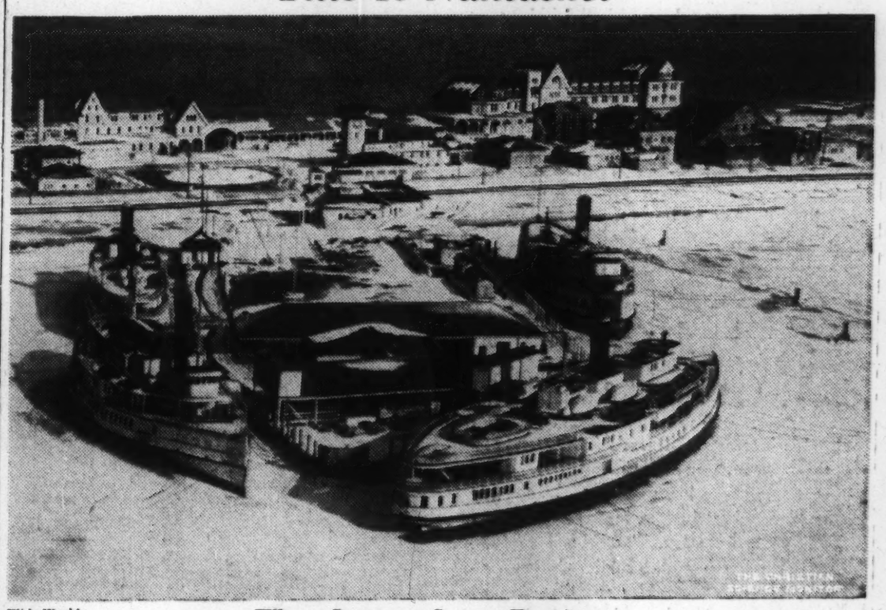
Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. Curtain 8:40 sharp.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward; English Rooms by Mrs. Tanner, and Japanese Sculpture by Mrs. Tomita. 3:30.

This Is Nantasket



Wide World

When Summer Seems Far Away

Four of the Nantasket-to-Boston steamship line steamers frozen in at their pier in Nantasket, Mass. | Steady below-freezing temperature has made thick ice over many of the harbors in New England.

Hofmann Symposium Soloist

The Arts in Boston

In the absence of Dr. Koussevitzky, who is on his midwinter vacation, Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, is presiding over the Boston Symphony concerts of this week. In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, he directed a program which listed the "Ouverture Joyeuse" of Marcel Poot, Schumann's Piano Concerto, and Brahms' Third Symphony. Josef Hofmann was the soloist. The Poot item was played for the first time at these concerts.

Marcel Poot is a young Belgian composer, a member of a group of seven calling themselves the "Synthétists," after the style of the one-time French "Six." Mr. Poot had been represented previously on the programs of the Boston orchestra only by his Symphony, which was a lively piece. So is this overture, a brief, melodious work, easy to listen to, presenting no problems, which carries out pleasantly the suggestion in the name he and his associates have chosen for themselves.

The appearance of Mr. Hofmann in the Schumann had a special historical interest. He played the same work with the orchestra 27 years ago when Dr. Muck was its director. It was reported that his performance then did not meet with the approval of the conductor, who complained that in the last movement the pianist ran away with the orchestra.

Mr. Burgin probably will make no such complaint, since he and the orchestra seemed to be in no disagreement with the soloist. Mr. Hofmann brought to the performance his well-known virtuosity and brilliance of style, and he received an ovation at the close.

Nevertheless, this composition is not exactly Mr. Hofmann's piece of pie. He took great care in the exposition of its structure and in the revelation of its details, using rubato freely and employing a wide dynamic range, but he failed to give full value to its lyricism, treating it rather as a bravura vehicle, which it is not. Mr. Burgin secured an accompaniment which matched the pianist's performance in virtuosity and excelled it in lyrical quality.

L. A. S.

Hinsdale Seeks Tourists Laurels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINSDALE, Mass.—The organization of a Chamber of Commerce for the development of this town of 1,100, as a tourist attraction, was voted this week at a meeting of 57 men and women in Town Hall.

It was proposed that since Hinsdale has no manufacturing, it be developed as a tourist resort for summer and winter sports. It is hoped to obtain snow-train service on the Boston & Albany Railroad.

A set of by-laws was drawn up to make the new group non-political and non-sectarian. Any projects must be presented to the Board of Directors in writing. A regular meeting will be held every month. All interested in the welfare of the town are eligible to join.

Albert D. Reinhardt, public accountant and auditor, was elected President and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Educational Rise Shown in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 27—Many parents who were denied a college education are sending sons and daughters to institutions of higher education, a survey of freshmen at Massachusetts State College shows.

Of the 354 freshmen registered at the State College only 62 had fathers who attended college or university while 26 were graduates of business colleges.

The survey also discloses that 136 fathers had only a grade school education while 113 more had a high school education. Less than 30 per cent of the fathers had schooling beyond high school grades.

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MONDAY 9:30 to 5:30
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WEDNESDAY (Main and Men's Store opens at 11 A.M.)
(Basement opens at 9:30 as usual)

reductions of
1/4, 1/3, 1/2
(in some cases more)

It's here again—Filene's famous stocktaking sale . . . the sale many men and women from all over New England wait for, phone for, write for . . . the sale in which all small lots, broken sizes, buying mistakes, merchandise we will no longer carry, is marked down ¼, ⅓, ½ and in some cases even more for quick clearance. Come Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and SAVE. Filene's Washington, Summer, Hawley and Franklin Streets.

Tokyo-Siam Air Service To Start Soon

Foreign Trade Flashes

Operations are to start in February on the new air route between Tokyo in Japan, and Bangkok in Siam—or Thailand as it is now known—according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The flight between the two capital cities will be accomplished in two days, compared with two weeks by boat. Five Savoia-Marchetti planes are planned to be used by the Japan Airways Co., on the new line. The new route will provide a link with European lines running west to India and Europe, and south to Java and Australia.

Far East Shipments

Arrangements have been completed for shipment of goods between Germany and Iran, Afghanistan and the Far East, via Russia, the Bureau states. Such transit over Soviet territory requires a special permit, in the form of a "transit license," issued through a special representative of the Soviet Government, stationed in Berlin.

Japan Needs Tin

Shortage of tinplate in Japan, where stocks are unusually low, is a handicap in the efforts of Japanese authorities to promote the country's export trade in canned goods. A possible solution is being studied which would call for linking imports of tinplate to exports of canned foods. A further co-ordination of manufacturers is proposed in a plan to establish a co-operative company for sales and distribution of canned vegetables, which is sponsored by Government officials and industrialists. (Thousands of cans of crabmeat and tuna fish are arriving in Boston from Japan, and seldom does a freighter reach port without having a generous quantity.)

Paraffin in Italy

Italy is attempting to curtail its large imports of paraffin by increasing domestic production. Needs in recent years have averaged about 32,000 metric tons annually, nearly 70 per cent of which came from the United States. Italy has but one factory, located at Fiume, which has been producing paraffin for any length of time. New refineries at Venice, Trieste, and Naples have been producing crude paraffin which is mixed with foreign paraffin. Nearly 90 per cent of Italy's paraffin consumption is accounted for by the candle industry.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Royal Operahouse Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log," talk by Howard Marshall, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Jan. 28

Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Musical Program. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—"Hotsprings in Japan," talk in English. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p.m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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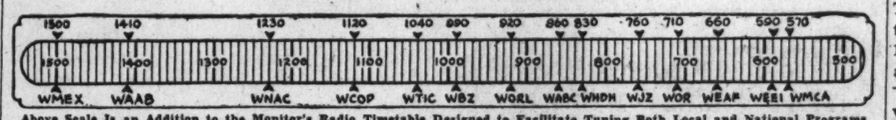
How a Chemist Raises Tomatoes

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

Combined Erosion Control and Outdoor Hothouse Scheme of Richards

In the center is a double row of tomato plants. The grain on either side raises the temperature of the air space between so that the plants will grow faster. When the grain is ready to cut, it is distributed around the base of the tomatoes to act as a soil and water-holding mulch cover.

Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Campus of the Air.	Wagner's "Lohengrin".	Gus Steck's Orchestra..	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars....
5:15 Campus of the Air.	"Magic Waves": drama.	Gus Steck's Orchestra..	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars....
5:30 "Americans at	Gene and Glenn's Junior	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work": drama ..	Quiz	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Sport reports	News Service .....
6:00 News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	"25 Years Ago"; News..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendesvous" .	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch...
6:45 Today in Europe...	ed": dramatization ...	Better Business Drama.	Sports and music.....	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Crackpot College".	"Message of Israel"....	"What's My Name";	"Curtain Calls"	Goldcoast Riders .....
7:15 "Crackpot College".	"Message of Israel"....	quiz program	Swing Session	News Service .....
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours".	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 dramatization	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dr. Bernard Myers....	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	Arch Obeler's Plays:	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatization	mystery drama	"Back to the Indians"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow" .....
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama:	"Stop Me If You've	New England Conference	Choral Society of the
8:45 chestra; War news	"Marry the Girl".....	Heard This One".....	on Civil Liberties.....	Mass. Federation of
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Women's Clubs .....
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Choral Society of the
9:30 M. Warnow's Or..	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days":	Alfred Wallenstein's	Mass. Federation of
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Symphonic Strings ...	Women's Clubs .....
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra:	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service .....
10:15 Public Affairs	tra; Bernardine Moli-	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch ....
10:30 Sports; news	nari, conductor	Richard Himber's Orch..	"Music by Moonlight"...	Ken Baker's Orchestra ..
10:45—Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"...	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Bernardine Moli-	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra..	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	nari, conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch..	Frank Simone's Orch...
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.....	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	The Gauchos .....
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch..	George Olsen's Orch.....	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music.....	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; Weather.	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00 Today in Europe...	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet.	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Let There Be Light"...
9:15 Bob Edge, sports....	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade": recording	"Let There Be Light"...
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Religion for Every	Concert Orchestra ....
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	Day": roundtable	Concert Orchestra ....
10:00 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet..	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	Walden String Quartet..	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:30 "March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Bill Johnson, baritone..	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
10:45 "March of Games"	Happy Jim Parsons.....	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service .....
11:00 Old South Church.	News: "Invitation to	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:15 Old South Church.	Music"	St. Paul's Service.....	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; Negro	St. Paul's Service.....	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner" .....
11:45 Old South Church.	male quartet	St. Paul's Service.....	Church Service	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 News; music	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 Concert pianist	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Organ recital	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake City	conductor; Ossy	"On Your Job"	Italian string music....	The Italian Hour.....
12:45 Tabernacle Choir..	Renardy, violinist	"On Your Job"	Italian string music....	The Italian Hour.....
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	"Metropolitan Moods";	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 tel": drama	vocalist; orchestra ...	day": variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Richard	Drama and music.....	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel".....
2:15 tion"; drama	Gordon in Joseph Jef-	Drama and music.....	Association talk	"Voice of Israel".....
2:30 'News and Rhythm'	ferson's "Rip Van	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel".....
2:45 'News and Rhythm'	Winkle"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel".....
3:00 New York Philhar-	Community Fund Pro-	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15 monic Symphony	gram: speaker; orch...	dramatic sketch	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30 Orch.; John Bar-	News Service	News from Europe.....	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45 birolli, conductor;	Gleason L. Archer....	Dance Orchestra	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00 Deems Taylor,	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels .....
4:15 commentator	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Lum and Abner".....
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	Olympics Hockey Game.	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45 ness"; variety ...	Olympics Hockey Game.	tization	Network speaker	Azaleas
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs...	St. Paul Carnival.....	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air .....
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Saturday's Child";	Religious Hour	Piano duet .....
5:45 the Lads	ditions of the Air	dramatization	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama..
6:00 Silver Theater:	"Beat the Band"; quiz	"Spreading New Eng-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service .....
6:15 dramatization	program	land's Fame"	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders..
6:30 Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program .....
6:45 with Gene Autry .	program	Popular music	Mitchell Ayres' Orch..	Religious program .....
7:00 The War This Week	News from Europe.....	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"...
7:15 The War This Week	News from Europe.....	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"...
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch....	Myles O'Malley's Orch..
7:45 ter: variety	dramatic sketch	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor.....
8:00 Orson Welles; M.	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Lansing	American Forum: "Fi-	Variety Hour: Jan Anto-
8:15 Hopkins; W. Powell	vocalist; orchestra	Hatfield; guests; orch.	nancial Aid to Fin-	nio, director .....
8:30 in "It Happened	"Swing for Sunday"....	"One Man's Family";	land"; Senators Brown,	Variety Hour: Jan Anto-
8:45 One Night"	"Swing for Sunday"....	dramatic sketch	King, Wiley, Gillette ..	nio, director .....
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things":
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"...	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra .....
9:30 Orchestra; Rich-	Irene Rich, sketch.....	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Glee Club; Orchestra...
9:45 ard Crooks, tenor.	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Glee Club; Orchestra...
10:00 People's Platform:	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Glee Club; Orchestra...
10:15 informal discussion	Jan Savitt's Orchestra ..	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Glee Club; Orchestra...
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	Primrose String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	Glee Club; Orchestra...
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"	Primrose String Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	Glee Club; Orchestra...
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	Hockey report	Dance Music .....
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.....	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsody" with	Dance Music .....
11:30 Larry Clinton's	Ray Noble's Orchestra..	Francis Craig's Sunday	"Sophisticated Ladies".	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra..	Night Serenade	Erwin Kent's Orchestra	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Network speaker .....
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch..	"The Syncopators"	Leslie Parker, tenor....
11:30 "Big Sister"; play..	Jack Berch's Boys.....	"Against the Storm"...	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found".....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	Radio Garden Club	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup".....	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agricultural talk	"Midday Musicale".....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs..	Italian String Music....	"Musicalogues" .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian String Music....	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph"; sk...	"George and Dixie".....	'Carters of Elm Street'.	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Dramatic sketch ..	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Enoch Light Orchestra..	"Organesque" .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Willie Hartzell Orch....	Speech School .....
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob".....	News Service	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	ing"; dramatization ..	"Grimm's Daughter"....	El Paseo Troubadours ..	morrow" .....
2:30 "Your Family".....	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Muse and Music".....	Jean Evans, songs.....
2:45 "My Son and I"...	U. S. Navy Band.....	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service .....
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"Western Serenade" ....
3:15 Four Clubmen	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Tenor; violin; organ....	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Rudolph Friml, Jr.'s,	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45 "In Record Time"...	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Orchestra	Organ Concert .....
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety..	'Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores".....	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Jack Arthur, baritone..	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk....	The Manhatters; music.	"Consolairs" .....
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: news....	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale .....
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell".....	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15 "Billy and Betty"..	Irene Wicker; sketch...	"Midstream"; sketch ...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"...	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch...
6:45 Today in Europe...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sports and music.....	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Mario Chandler's Orch..
7:15 "Lum and Abner"..	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Uncle Eph"	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	Erwin Yeo, organist....
7:45 serial	tra; Vass Family.....	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties ....
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra..	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club ....
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Music and Manners";	Studio program .....
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra ...	Ernie Fiorito's Orch..	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Theater: Ingrid	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:15 Bergman; Herbert	mystery drama	program	B. U. Radio Institute ..	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:30 Marshall; G. Pat-	Talk, James B. Carey...	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch....	"Melodic Moods" .....
9:45 rie in 'Intermezzo'	Vocalist; orchestra	piano; chorus; orch....	WOR Symphony Orch....	"Melodic Moods" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Address by Rep. Joseph	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	W. Martin, Jr.	nentals Quartet; orch..	News Service	Dance Orchestra .....
10:30 Sports; news	"Your Family and Social	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Danny Cool's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Security"; talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	of Melody"; soloists	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	and orchestra	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio...	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want".	Eddie LeBarron's Orch..	Count Basie's Orchestra	Davis & Schwegler Or..
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Eddie LeBarron's Orch..	Count Basie's Orchestra	News Service .....

American-Type Terraces Used On Large-Scale Truck Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Farming is big business on William Richards' truck and vegetable farm six miles north of here. Rhode Island's first set of American-style terraces, built to prevent soil erosion, is one expression of the efficiency with which Mr. Richards conducts his operations and explains how each year more than 100,000 crates and bushel baskets packed full of spinach, celery, squash, iceberg lettuce, and lima beans leave the "Veg-acre" farm in Mr. Richards' trucks bound for the Boston produce market.

To grow this huge stock of food requires a small army of 50 men working eight months of the year. Each of them is a skilled workman. Each can pack a fancy box of vegetables in jig time—which is no mean feat, in case you haven't tried it. Most of them have been with Mr. Richards since he took over the farm five years ago.

Fifteen Crops Grown

Although "Veg-acre" was a dairy farm at that time, Mr. Richards, who was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in chemical engineering, has made it yield bumper crops of vegetables by spending money freely for lime, fertilizer, and other soil builders. Fifteen separate crops are planted on the farm each year, most of them grown from superior strains of seed that Mr. Richards has developed.

Year before last, Mr. Richards decided that too much fertilizer for which he spent hard cash each year was being wasted by soil erosion. Each heavy rain was cutting gullies five and six feet deep into his fields and carrying tons of soil and fertilizer off the farm into the Sakonnet River.

He called in specialists from the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and from the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Together they worked out a soil conservation plan.

Water Put to Work

The primary purpose of the plan was to harness the run-off water from heavy rains and make it help grow bumper crops for Mr. Richards, instead of cutting up his fields with gullies. It was the first complete soil conservation plan for a Rhode Island farm.

Early last year, Mr. Richards started the job of transferring his paper plan to his fields. Terraces that curved around his field slopes, like the trail of a snake, were the most important feature of the plan. These American-style terraces are built so that they can be farmed over just like the rest of the field.

The terraces catch water and dump it where it won't wash any gullies. As a result, there aren't any gullies on the "Veg-acre" farm this year. Mr. Richards says that crops are growing better, too, since the terraces have been on the job.

N. E. Telephone To Spend Millions

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Southern New England Telephone Company announces that its construction program for 1940 calls for an expenditure of approximately $7,700,000 for gross additions and replacements to plant. Of this sum, it was pointed out, slightly more than half would be offset by plant retirements, leaving a net increase of $3,500,000.

Company officials said major items of expenditure included $3,088,000 for telephones, wiring and equipment at subscribers' premises; $1,845,000 for exchange cables which carry the local lines between subscribers' homes and telephone central offices; $1,725,000 for central office equipment; $435,000 for land and buildings including a new structure in Stratford and remodeling of the present office at Norwalk.

Warehousemen Elect New List of Officers

Officers of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association elected at the twentieth annual meeting held recently at the Exchange Club are: President, T. W. Haskell, Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc.; Treasurer, A. N. Greenquist, Fitz Warehouse Corporation; Secretary, Walter H. Belcher. In addition to the officers, members of the Executive Committee are: Herbert Farnsworth, Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company; A. Walter Larkin, L. Kelso Company; William F. Heavey, Federal Warehouse Company; Raymond A. Wellman, North Station Industrial Building.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Jan. 29

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 29

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks"; transcribed.

For Sunday, Jan. 28

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Melodies.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p. m.—Choral Prelude.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Musical Period.

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BOSTON

Applicants for Farm Loans Exceed New England Quotas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Farm Security Administration announced 41 Massachusetts tenants, share-croppers and farm laborers have applied for loans to purchase farms this year, although only five loans can be made in the State.

During the first two years of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act's operation, said the FSA, applications were received from 39 tenants in Massachusetts, and four loans were approved. Many of these applications are being reconsidered along with the new ones for the year ending next June 30.

For the first two years, Congress appropriated $35,000,000 and a total of 6,180, loans were approved. For this year, the appropriation was $40,000,000, and the FSA expects to make 6,971 loans.

The FSA reported these figures for states near Massachusetts: Connecticut, 25 applications and 5 loans to be made this year, 45 applications and 4 loans approved for two years; New Hampshire, 32 and 3 this year, 46 and 3 first two years; Maine, 434 and 10 this year, 371 and 10 first two years; Rhode Island, 21 and 2 this year, 17 and 1 first two years; Vermont, 59 and 6 this year, 34 and 4 first two years.

Funds are allocated to the states on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy. County committees composed of local farmers are now reviewing applications and certifying farms so that loans can be made to permit as many as possible of the new owners to operate their farms this year.

Around the Corner—

Continuing Education — Up in Portland a mother of three children and grandmother of two is setting those two an example in the enjoyment of school. She is Mrs. Ethel K. Lorenzen who enrolled yesterday in Portland's evening school classes for the fourteenth consecutive year. She will study shorthand this time. In recent years she has taken courses in bookkeeping, typewriting, high school English, penmanship, filing, business English, mathematics, history and civics.

* * *

Procession—A Burrage, Mass., woman was talking on the phone the other day, when something made her put down the receiver quickly and dive through the door into her yard. A hawk was chasing a starling. Her cat was chasing the hawk. Her dog was chasing the cat. And now she began to chase the dog.

The result of the general disturbance was that the hawk became a little flustered and the starling escaped, the hawk flapped away from the cat's reach, the cat jumped out of the way of the dog—and the woman went back to her telephone conversation — with something new to talk about.

Continuous Performance—There are 1,747 windows in the Federal Building in Boston, we learn from "a usually reliable source," and two window cleaners look after them—and it's really a full-time job. Working at full speed each day they start at the top at the beginning of every week and just make it tothe bottom before the week end comes around again. Close observers can tell just about what time of what day it is by noticing where they are perched.

* * *

Nickel Saved—A Worcester, Mass., resident was visiting in St. Petersburg, Fla., not long ago. Doubtless it was a long trip and an expensive one—and probably every nickel counted. Anyway one five-cent piece, for which no value was received, was recovered as a result of this note written to the Finance Director of the Florida city:

"I was in your city and drove my car up to one of your (parking) meters and put in two nickels. I found that you can only put in one nickel at a time. Therefore I was out my second nickel. I believe you will refund me my money."

That belief, it turned out, was justified. The nickel came back.

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	Regularly	NOW	Sizes	Regularly NOW
Cases	$ .90 each	$ .75	42x40½	$1.05 each $ .90
Cases	.95 each	.80	45x40½	1.10 each .95
Sheets	3.15 each	2.65	63x108	3.45 each 2.95
Sheets	3.50 each	2.95	72x108	3.80 each 3.25
Sheets	3.95 each	3.35	81x108	4.25 each 3.65
Sheets	4.35 each	3.65	90x108	4.65 each 3.95
Sheets	3.70 each	3.15	72x113	4.00 each 3.45
Sheets	4.55 each	3.90	90x113	4.85 each 4.20
Crib	1.70 each	1.45	45x77	1.90 each 1.60
Crib	2.05 each	1.70	54x77	2.25 each 1.85

January 31, the last day of our January Linen Sale. No mail or telephone orders filled on these sheets at these prices after this date.

Stearns

GIVE TO GREATER BOSTON'S 1940 COMMUNITY FUND

Courses in Braille

Mrs. Luther K. Roberts, Jr.
Chairman of Braille, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross will inaugurate two ten-week courses in Braille transcribing at its headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street, commencing next Monday and Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., it was announced today by Mrs. Luther K. Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the Braille department.

The courses, which are free, will be conducted by Miss Edith N. De Dominicis. Those satisfactorily completing the course and a trial manuscript will be awarded certificates qualifying them for service. There will be a slight expense for necessary equipment.

Granite State To See Copy Of Alpine Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H.—The nearest privately-owned plot of land to the Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger tramway in Franconia Notch is to be developed into a winter sports area that its sponsors hope will bid fair to become the Sun Valley of the East.

Architects are already busy working on the plans for the Franconia Mittersill which will bring under the shadows of Cannon Mountain the likeness of an Austrian Tyrolean ski village with its chalets. The development is being sponsored by "Sig" Buchmayr skimeister, and Baron Hubert von Pantz, Austrian nobleman. It will be patterned after the Kitzbuhel winter resorts in the Austrian Alps where the Baron operated the Austrian mittersill before the German invasion of Austria.

The sponsors of the local development have acquired a 450-acre plot of land at the peak of the Franconia Three-Mile hill just off the main trunk-line between Littleton and Franconia Notch, the only privately-owned land in the area—the surrounding territory being in public ownership.

The plot is ideally situated for such a development lying between the Richard Taft race course and the Tucker Brook ski trail. The lot rises from a height of about 1,200 feet above sea level at the highway to about 1,900 at the spot where the Austrian type chalet will be built. The Cannon Mountain Tramway is only a quarter mile south from the site of the development.

According to plans the main chateau will have 25 private accommodations, a dormitory tower will provide facilities for a hundred or more, a cafeteria and shops typical of the Austrian Alps will be built, and space on the estate will be provided for the private building of family size chalets and lodges.

It is also hoped that plans may be worked out between the mittersill operators and the Tramway Commission for the development of Echo Lake as a spot for skating.

R. I. Moves to Add Skilled Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A citizens' committee of 13 has been appointed by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to assist State officials in a survey of vocational training facilities and needs in Rhode Island.

The action was taken as a result of the disclosure recently that although 43,000 persons are listed on the State Unemployment Service lists, there is a scarcity of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the State.

Named to the committee were representatives of several leading industries, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor unions, and also representatives from the American Legion, the Rotary Club and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Two Boston Shoe Shows Planned by Association

There will be two shoe shows in Boston this year it has been decided by the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

The June show, an annual event for many years, will be held from the 10th through the 13th. An innovation will be the December show scheduled to begin on the 2nd and continue through the 5th. It was also voted to appoint a committee to meet the sponsors of the National Shoe Show held each January in Chicago to obtain a better display site for New England exhibitors.

Inventors Put Ideas to Test At New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Within the past 200 years this city has produced inventions which have revolutionized industry in all parts of the world. Although a native of Massachusetts, Eli Whitney, a Yale graduate, had moved to New Haven when he invented the cotton gin, which completely revised the process of spinning cotton yarn. Soon after taking his degree at Yale, in 1792, while he was visiting in Georgia, he evolved his device for separating the seeds from the boll. It changed the industrial life of this Nation and, eventually, of other nations as well; but he was deprived of his legitimate profits by antagonism which involved him in costly lawsuits, and he had to turn to other sources of income. Then he originated the manufacture of interchangeable parts in guns, and he developed a milling machine and gauges for the standardization of production. In 1798, he obtained from the United States Government an order for 10,000 rifles. His firm, the Whitney Arms Company, was the forerunner of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, which enjoys Government patronage today and is setting up machinery for the production of several million dollars' worth of rifles for the regular Army.

Chauncey Jerome, the "Henry Ford" of the clock industry, who as a youth peddled clocks from door to door, invented, in 1837, the one-day, brass movement which upset the British market by making New Haven clocks available in England at the low prices resulting from multiple manufacture. The New Haven Clock Company, now a leading produeer of clocks and watches, has been in business since 1853.

Charles Goodyear, another inventing native of New Haven, was responsible for the perfecting of a process which removed from rubber the sticking, melting, and decomposing elements which had prevented it from being put to practical use. Many times imprisoned for debt, he persisted in his experiments from 1834 until his passing, in 1860. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, New Haven inventor of telegraphy, suffered serious privation for years before the famous message was telegraphed from the rooms of the United States Supreme Court, in Washington, to Baltimore.

James Sargent of New Haven, expert lock picker, invented a lock which he himself was unable to pick, and consequently obtained the patronage of the United States Treasury Department. Ithiel Town, architect of the Centre Church and of the Trinity Episcopal Church, on the Green, invented a truss which was an important factor in strengthening the old-time, covered bridges.

Cambridge Police Now Field Drivers

Although the law is more than 150 years old, Cambridge policemen recently were sworn in as "field drivers" at the City Clerk's office to enable them to drive animals through the streets without fear of a civil suit from the animal's owner.

A State law provides that only authorized field drivers may take livestock or animals through city streets. Legal technicalities have descended upon the heads of certain Cambridge patrolmen recently, it is understood, through their caring for various animals.

As a result of latest action police officers are also "field drivers," technically speaking, today, and in the future all new members of the force will take the same oath.

Brookline Asks Traffic Survey

The State Board of Public Works was asked yesterday by Brookline selectmen to make a comprehensive survey of Brookline traffic conditions so that present hazards and congestions might be eliminated.

Completion of the survey is also hoped to bring recommendations with detailed plans for future highways, overpasses and superhighways to handle the rush of motor vehicles crossing the town on state-wide highways.

Every phase of highway and motor problems are usually considered and studied by state public works engineers when such studies are made. Many have already been completed in various cities and towns throughout the State.

Weymouth Seeks Mail Betterment

Weymouth citizens united yesterday in a protest to their national senators asking readjustment of the present system whereby all local mail is sent to Quincy for sorting.

Selectmen Everett Callahan, one of the moving factors in the drive, asked that provisions be made for collecting, sorting, and delivering Weymouth mail, posted in the town, within the town environments. Poor mail service results from all mails going to Quincy first, Mr. Callahan said.

Boston Girl to Chauffeur Behind the French Lines

Scheduled to leave for France the end of next month, Susan Hammond, Boston society girl, will become a chauffeur for the American Friends of France behind the French Army's battle lines on the German frontier.

Directs Prison Charity

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Gertrude Hooper

President of Friends of Prisoners, Inc., a private volunteer charitable organization.

N. E. Gets $20,000,000 War Bit

New England has been given $20,000,000 in War Department production orders within the past six months, Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told members of the Boston City Club in an address this week. Many of these contracts, he said, were "educational contracts," intended to give private industries experience in the manufacture of shoes, army uniforms, gas masks and other types of material and equipment for military use.

New England, Colonel Johnson said, is the core of the national defense supply system.

Factories in Boston, according to Colonel Johnson, have received more than $1,000,000 in orders, Cambridge, more than $500,000; Watertown, $100,000; $50,000, Chelsea; Somerville, $5,000 and Malden about $1,000.

Contracts cited by name included:

Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, $99,030 for winter flying clothing; Simplex Wire & Cable Company of Cambridge, $473,518 for signal corps wire; Austin-Hastings Company of Cambridge, $21,259 for drill presses and grinders: Stedfast & Roulston of Boston, $55,548 for boring mills; Joseph M. Hermann of Boston, $58,817 for boots; Rivett Lathe & Grinder, Inc., of Boston, $28,015 for lathes; William Whitman, Inc., $583,000, and Premier Worsted Mills, $79,040, both of Boston, for cloth.

"If I were to give you the full picture," Colonel Johnson said, "I would point out, among others, the $17,000,000 back-log of army orders in Hartford airplane engines, propellers and accessories. Nor would I overlook the fact that a contract let to Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Propeller carries in its wake sub-contracts to factories scattered throughout New England."

Boston WPA Cut Reports Results

Only 564 of the 6,480 Works Projects Administration workers dismissed last November in Boston found employment, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA commissioner, said in Washington, this week.

Average weekly earnings of this number was $16.34, he said. Of the remainder, 25.9 per cent were reassigned to WPA; 22 per cent received direct relief; 43.4 per cent were without private or WPA jobs.

National figures showed that more than 87 per cent of the 775,000 dropped from the rolls under the 18-months dismissal order failed to find employment "in spite of the fact that their dismissals occurred during a period of sharply rising industrial activity," the Commissioner declared. Half of the number who obtained jobs earned less than the prevailing WPA security wage, said Colonel Harrington.

Tech Man Winner Of the Nobel Prize

The Alfred Nobel prize for 1939, one of the most coveted honors in the engineering field, was bestowed upon C. E. Shannon, graduate student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at its winter convention in New York. Mr. Shannon was honored for his paper on "A Symbolic Analysis of Relay and Switching Circuits."

Mr. Shannon was chosen by a committee of five, representing the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers. The award, which is confined to members of the above societies not over 30 years of age, consists of $500 and a certificate.

Mayflower Radio In Charter Move

Hoping to forestall dissolution action brought by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, the Mayflower Broadcasting Company, which operates Station WAAB has filed amendments to its articles of incorporation with Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, seeking to legalize the issuance of shares of stocks against promisory notes.

Mr. Dever brought dissolution proceedings against the company when it issued 1,000 shares of stock against two $50,000 notes owed to the company. This was contrary to law as interpreted by the company's articles of incorporation.

The action of the company was reported at hearings before the Federal Radio Commission.

Flowers

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Training of Women Prisoners Opens Way for Future Work

Broken homes lie back of a majority of prison cases, Miss Gertrude Hooper, President of Friends of Prisoners, Inc., a private volunteer charitable organization, said in an interview today. Although the agency specializes in work among women prisoners who are released from the Reformatory, it also helps men prisoners when called upon to do so.

Formed in 1936 with 30 members, incorporated in 1937, the organization now numbers 600 members, mostly from eastern Massachusetts, with others from New Jersey and Los Angeles.

To befriend the woman prisoner on her release from the Reformatory, these volunteers begin their visits while the woman's sentence is still running, to get acquainted.

"We talk about clothes and the movies, things like that, just to break the ice, at first," smiled Miss Hooper.

She has found most of the girls eager to have a friend. Most have asked for a visitor.

"Of course, some are shy or suspicious at first," she said. "But then we get to be friends and everything's fine. Maybe you show her how to knit. Often she talks over her plans with you."

Most of the girls have definite things they want to do when they come out, Miss Hooper has found. When they don't have any special idea, the volunteer worker may recommend something and try to see where the girl's interests lie.

No doleful picture is that of the girl emerging from prison in Massachusetts today, Miss Hooper declared. The Reformatory trains the girl for a trade or occupation of the girl's own choosing, and then finds her a job and, in many instances, a place to live.

There are three ways of coming out of the Reformatory, indenture, where the girl works for and boards with someone responsible for her; parole, for which a girl comes up automatically after a certain percentage of her sentence is served; and complete release, after termination of her sentence, with her debt to the State fully paid. The Friends of Prisoners are concerned only with the last.

"That is practically self-explanatory," said Miss Hooper, pointing out that with indenture, the party taking the girl has full responsibility, and with parole, there are certain restrictions. She thinks it is when the girl is completely on her own, after serving her full sentence, that the girl most needs a friend.

"The only thing is how many girls there are who have no friends, no family to especially care about them, when they are in prison," Miss Hooper said.

What Friends of Prisoners do is to show the girl that there really is somebody to care for her and take an interest in her. They try to carry out what the Reformatory has done in assigning one worker to be the especial adviser of each girl, or "student," as they are called at Sherborn.

The money that comes in to Friends of Prisoners goes direct to help the women prisoners.

This year the organization added to its income by $700 through a rummage sale.

N. E. Army Quota Reached

First Corps Army headquarters in Boston reported recently it virtually had reached its New England quota of 2,277 new enlistments and therefore would slacken its drive for more men.

Cape Cod Bungalows For Student Housing

WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Start of construction of a miniature village to consist of 70 Cape Cod type bungalows, believed to be a novel student housing project, has been announced by C. Ruggles Smith, President of Middlesex University.

Mr. Smith said this method of low-cost housing not only would benefit the students but would permit the University to continue its pay-as-you-go policy.

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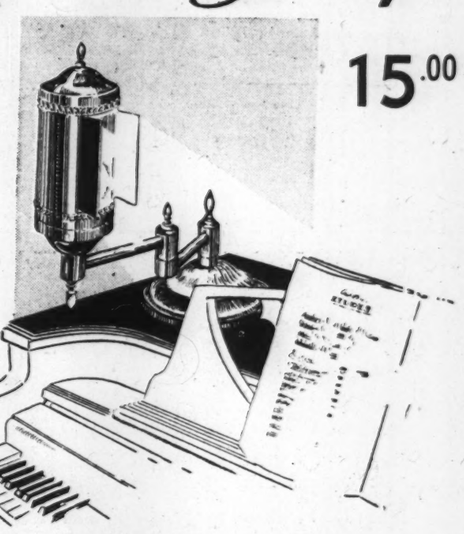

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ON MONDAY, JANUARY 29,

AT 11:30 O'CLOCK

You are invited to attend a

Bridal Fashion Show

for Easter Brides

featuring wedding dresses and bridesmaids' dresses at special LEAP YEAR SALE PRICES

The dresses that will be shown at this unusual presentation will be offered at LEAP YEAR sale prices from January 29 to February 29. There will be basque models and princess models . . . long sleeved dresses and short sleeved dresses . . . in a choice of rayon satin, rayon net, or rayon faille. The place: fourth floor.

Stearns

BOSTON

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 602,885
1940 volume to date 14,026,015
1939 volume to date 21,635,010

Stock Leaders Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Aircrafts pointed moderately upward in today's stock market, but steels, motors and many other leaders generally held at narrowly lower levels.

Aside from liveliness of a handful of low-priced issues, dealings lacked vigor. Small price variations either way clouded the trend at the start of the final hour.

Blocks of 10,000 and 12,600 shares of Commonwealth & Southern and United Corporation appeared on the ticker tape, unchanged from Friday. Continental Motors, on an initial trade of 10,000 shares, was up 1/8 at 4 1/8.

Fractionally advances were posted for Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, United Aircraft, Sperry and Glen Martin. Transcontinental & Western Air was up a shade at a new 1939-40 top.

Lagging were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, North American, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., and Southern Pacific.

Market apathy again was attributed partly to murkiness of the national political scene, fears of further business recession and lack of any clear-cut idea regarding the course of the European wars.

Bond Market Uneven

The majority of rail loans were trimmed in a narrowly uneven bond market today.

Losses were limited largely to fractions. The daily appearance of carrier reports showing revenue gains over a year ago, had induced buying earlier in the week.

In the minus column when the short session was well into the last hour were such issues as Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of 62, Frisco 4 1/2s of '78, Erie 5s of '75 and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Industrial and utility loans wobbled uncertainly. One of the widest losers was Portland General Electric 4 1/2s, off 1 point or so, but volume was slim. A bit higher were Shell Union 2 1/2s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Pacific Telephone 3 1/4s of '66 "B."

U. S. Treasury loans idled in a narrowly higher range.

A 1 1/2-point advance in Milan 6 1/2s enlivened a sluggish foreign dollar loan market.

Shanghai Finances Seen in Bad Shape Due to War Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Finances of Shanghai's International Settlement have received their hardest blow in history as a result of wartime conditions, and particularly because of the disastrous drop in exchange value of the Chinese dollar last summer. At that time the dollar declined about 50 per cent, from a value of around 16 U. S. cents to about 8 cents and subsequently sliding somewhat more although there have been slight recoveries.

Estimates indicate a 1939 deficit of a total (in Shanghai dollars) of $6,082,310 as compared with a deficit for this period in the published budget of $2,323,780. In other words, it was apparent that various factors such as the already registered Chinese dollar depreciation from 27 U. S. cents, and loss of tax income from war-ruined areas, would make trouble but the amount of trouble was initially under-estimated.

The greatest single item of debit comes under "general charges" and including pensions, retirement benefits, grants, remissions of taxation an dother things chiefly tied up with the exchange position.

There has been over-expenditure on fuel, transportation, uniforms and equipment, light and water and a wide variety of other items; even the cost of maintaining prisoners has gone up, partly because there are more prisoners in Shanghai's "biggest jail in the world" on Ward Road, and partly because food costs have risen.

U. S. Wheat Stocks Below Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported stocks of wheat on American farms, and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1 totaled 367,831,000 bushels.

Similar stocks a year ago totaled 417,185,000 bushels, or the highest on record.

The Department said stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses totaled 128,846,000 bushels. Farm stocks made up the balance.

The Department said that mill, elevator and warehouse stocks were the largest for any January 1 in the six years for which records were available. In Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Oklahoma and Texas, where considerable amounts of wheat under Government loan are stored, such stocks were the highest on record for the January 1 date.

The stocks of wheat in all positions by classes included:

Hard red winter, 128,552,000 bushels; soft red winter, 65,016,000; hard red winter, 97,975,000; durum, 28,452,000, and white, 47,836,000.

N. Y. Central Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company reported net railway operating income in December of $4,614,358, compared with $2,803,821 in December, 1938. Operating revenues during the month increased to $31,801,523 from $29,102,130 a year earlier.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69	69	69	— ½
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	—2⅝
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¾g)	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	52⅝	51¾	52¼	Jan 26
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 23
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 26
18	4½	Allegpf xw	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 23
20½	5¾	Allegpf $30 ww	8	12	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 25
18¼	4½	Allegpf $40 ww	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jan 26
23½	8	Allegpr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 25
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	5	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	173¾	173½	173½	Jan 26
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅞)	2	13	13	13	Jan 26
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jan 22
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	37	37	37	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	Jan 26
⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 26
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 26
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54	54	54	Jan 26
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20	20	20	Jan 24
47	16¾	Am Airlines	2	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 25
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Jan 25
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	40	40	40	Jan 26
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	115¾	115¾	115¾	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	7	176½	175	175	Jan 26
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	25½	25½	25½	— ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	45	44½	45	Jan 26
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Jan 26
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6½	6⅝	6½	Jan 24
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 26
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	10¾	10½	10½	Jan 26
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 26
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
35⅝	17⅜	Am & For Pow	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
25½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	20	19¾	19¾	Jan 26
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	23	23	23	— ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	32	31¾	32	
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 22
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	11	58½	58	58½	Jan 25
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	28¾	28	28¾	Jan 26
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	1	5½	5½	5½	
42	26½	Am Inv 7ll (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
		Am In 8ll pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jan 23
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 26
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	55	54¾	54¾	Jan 24
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 26
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅜k)	15	54½	52½	53½	— ½
49	28	APL 5pf (.933¼k)	19	44¾	43¾	44½	
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jan 26
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 25
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	21	49	48¾	48⅞	Jan 26
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	Jan 26
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	69¼	69¼	Jan 26
41	20⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	1	27½	27½	27½	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 17
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jan 25
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15	15	15	Jan 24
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	2	170¾	170½	170¾	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	89	89	89	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	1	87½	87½	87½	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan 26
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Jan 26
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	44¼	43¾	43¾	Jan 26
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	6	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	—2
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 26
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 25
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	108½	108½	108½	Jan 26
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	27	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+1¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	5	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	Jan 25
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8	7⅞	8	Jan 26
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	+ ½
81	41	As DG 2pf(93¼k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	38	38	38	Jan 20
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	9	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	7	52¼	52¼	52¼	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	21	21	21	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 25
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65¼	65½	65¼	Jan 25
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 15
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jan 26
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	2	13	13	13	Jan 26
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (⅛g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27¼	27	27	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	127	126¾	127	Jan 25
9⅝	7¼	Beid-He (.72½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	19	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	Jan 26
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1¾g)	13	74	73½	73⅞	+ ½
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	37	20¼	20¼	20¼	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	32	32	32	Jan 26
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	20½	20	20½	Jan 24
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 23
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jan 26
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	10	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	6	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	3	32⅞	32½	32½	Jan 26
7¾	5½	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
41	31	Priggs&Stra (3)	4	39½	39½	39½	Jan 25
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	52¾	52½	52½	Jan 25
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	13½	13	13	— ¼
13⅜	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
15½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	16	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	51¾	50½	51¾	+ ¾
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	50½	49¾	50½	+ ¾
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jan 26
13⅛	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¾g)	4	22	21¾	22	Jan 26
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	Jan 26
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	15	20⅝	20½	20½	
18⅜	11	Burr Ad M(.10e)	8	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 26
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 23
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16⅝	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
17⅝	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
17¾	9¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	5	14	14	14	Jan 26
29⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	12	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	1	5	5	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	39	39	39	Jan 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	2	3	2⅝	3	Jan 26
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¾
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10½	10½	10½	Jan 26
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 26
5¼	2¾	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
14⅜	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 15
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	36	36	36	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 26
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 26
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 26
47¾	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¾
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	Jan 26
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	4	4½	4½	4½	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 25
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 26
14	9½	Chi Mail Or	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	20	¼	¼	¼	Jan 23
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	Jan 26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jan 25
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	49⅜	49	49⅜	Jan 26
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	Jan 25
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 23
9¼	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 26
13¼	4⅝	Childs Co	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 26
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	7	83¾	83	83¼	— ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2½g)	5	29½	29	29	Jan 25
30	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	4	38	37½	37¾	— ½
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	6	37½	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
133	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	7	39¼	38¾	39¼	
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	120	120	120	Jan 26
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 18
18	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Jan 24
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	9	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Jan 26
25⅝	14	Col Br A (1½g)	3	24¼	24	24¼	Jan 26
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	Jan 26
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 26
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅞
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	2	47½	47½	47½	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 26
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan 22
16	8⅜	Comi Solvents	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	127	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	65	65	65	—1
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	13	32	31⅞	32	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 23
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	Jan 26
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	3	9¾	9½	9½	Jan 25
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	23	27⅜	26½	27¼	Jan 26
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jan 25
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	25	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Jan 23
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 25
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 26
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	— ¼
17¼	9½	Container (¼g)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2	1	Cont Bak B	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 25
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	5	95⅜	95	95	
51¼	32½	Cont Can (½e)	7	42¼	42¼	42¼	
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	116½	116½	116½	Jan 26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Jan 24
40⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Jan 26
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	272	4¼	4	4	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¼e)	5	24½	24½	24½	
32½	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	8	64	64	64	
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 24
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	14	5⅛	5	5	Jan 26
2½	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	6	1⅜	1	1	

Commerce and Finance

Total Construction Last Year 20 Per Cent Ahead of 1938

Business and Industry

Ten-Year Peak Shown in 1939 Tire Shipments

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy replacement demand boosted tire shipments to a 10-year peak in 1939, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

Shipments rose 32 per cent above the previous year to 56,975,044 units, the best year since 1929 when more than 69,000,000 tires were shipped.

Replacement shipments last year were estimated at 37,536,608 tires, an increase of 22.8 per cent from 1938 and the highest since 1931. Original equipment shipments totaled 18,164,441 units, up 57.7 per cent from the previous year.

Replacement demand fell off in December, but shipments for original equipment purposes reached a new record for the month. Export business declined in December, but shipments to foreign ports were 18 per cent larger than a year ago.

Brisk sales of new-model automobiles lifted December shipments for original equipment to 2,618,097 units, the heaviest on record for that month. This represented an increase of 43.6 per cent from the previous month and 42.7 per cent over December, 1938.

The replacement buying wave continued to taper in December as shipments fell below the corresponding month a year ago for the second successive time. Deliveries totaled 2,006,188 units, 12.6 per cent less than November and 14.6 per cent lower than December, 1938.

Exports during the month amounted to 115,827 units compared with 124,649 the previous month and 98,149 a year ago.

December production declined to 4,479,386 units, 8 per cent below November and 7 per cent less than the same month a year ago.

Tires in the hands of manufacturers at the end of the year totaled 8,688,215 units, compared with 9,243,792 a month earlier and 8,451,390 at the end of 1938.

FCC May Seek Cut In Amer. Telephone's Long-Distance Rates

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission decided to conduct studies of the possibility of further reductions in long distance rates of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The Commission's decision to make the studies followed by one day a demand by Commissioner Paul A. Walker that the Commission act immediately with a view to bringing about a reduction of at least $10,000,000 annually in long distance rates.

Mr. Walker said he believed reductions could be made without reducing net earnings of the company below a fair return.

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Milk Companies Are Proud Of Service They Give Public

(Continued from Page 1)

Sheffield Farms Company and Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation. He should be able to state the milk companies' case.

On Mr. McInnerney's desk, as I entered, there stood a large water carafe and a glass of water.

"Drinking water," I asked, "and a milk executive?"

"I like water," said Mr. McInnerney, "so I drink it. But it also pleases me as a reflection on our distributing efficiency. This is pure spring water, nothing more. It costs me about $9 a case. That is about 40 cents a quart, delivered. We will deliver to you anywhere in the City of New York a quart of pure milk, for less than two fifths that amount. Milk is about the most perishable bulk product you can think of. It comes from anywhere up to 300 miles away, and is refrigerated during every moment of its journey to your door. That's a pleasant thought to me, for our doing it means a higher level of public health has been achieved."

I was interested. "A quart of milk weighs about two pounds," said Mr. McInnerney. "If you tried to send it through the mail for prompt delivery it would cost you about 40 cents first class. In New York City we deliver it promptly for fifteen cents (for 13½c if you buy it in one of our new two-quart "thrift" packages). That price includes over six cents to the farmer, about a cent to haul it from our country plants to the city, a little over a cent for pasteurization and bottling, and most of the remainder goes to pay wages to our delivery and sales force."

Is There a Milk Monopoly?

"And how much do you make out of that bottle for the corporation?" I asked Mr. McInnerney. "What are the rewards of your fluid milk monopoly, so to speak?"

"That is speaking very loosely, Mr. Fleming," he replied, "to call us a monopoly. Of course you are being fashionable. Anybody can go in the milk distributing business and sometimes it seems to us that everybody does. And they don't all pay farmers as high prices as we do, or pay their employees as high wages as we do, nor are they as thorough as we are in sanitary supervision. Some do all of these, and some miss a few. We couldn't afford to miss any if we wanted to. We're out in front. If we missed, we would presently hear either from the dairymen, or their co-operatives, or the unions, or the local health authorities, or some mayor, or some consumers' organization, or the Department of Agriculture, or the Federal Trade Commission, or all of them at once."

"You mean you might then be subjected to regulation?" I asked.

"Regulation!" exclaimed Mr. McInnerney. "We're already regulated by everybody. We're subject to Federal, state and local authorities. We think we're the most regulated business in the country."

"Mr. McInnerney," I asked, "—about those profits you make on the quart of milk? People seem to think you make too much. I don't suppose you think that. About how much is it?"

"Last year," replied the executive, "we made about $11,000,000 of profit. This was on net sales of about $330,000,000. That comes to a bit over 3 per cent, or 3.4 cents on each dollar of sales. That isn't exactly a return of monopolistic proportions, is it? Sounds to me more like the normal reward of a well-run business. And of course we can't pay out all our earnings to our stockholders. A good part goes back into the business in additions and betterments."

Proud of Achievements

"I am still curious to know," I said, "how much you make out of that bottle of milk you deliver for 15 cents. How many bottles do you sell, and how much do you average on each?

"You may wonder," smiled Mr. McInnerney, "which of our achievements we are most proud of. I would say that, first, we are proud of the immense improvement we have made in the quality and reliability of the dairy products we sell. Through our plant laboratories we have established technical quality control by trained laboratory experts in every plant. Among my colleagues in the building up of this business were several men, including J. L. Kraft, of the old Kraft Cheese Company, and E. E. Rieck of the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company in Pittsburgh, who started as ordinary wagon drivers.

"In their early days, sanitary standards and laboratory tests were unknown. My student days in pharmacy at the University of Illinois have helped me to appreciate the importance of this control. As a single example, the sanitary requirements of a bottling plant require a daily strip-down and virtual re-assembling of all the equipment with which the milk comes in contact.

"Another thing of which we are proud is the great diversity of products which we have developed and the commercial markets we have found for them. Besides the five "standard" dairy products—cheese, butter, milk, ice cream and evaporated milk—we sell a good bit of Kraft mayonnaise and Miracle Whip in every city of the country; we sell casein to paper manufacturers; a variety of products to the pharmaceutical industry; many different animal feeds and a host of other products."

Profit Per Quart—Nothing

"That's interesting," I said; "very interesting. By the way, how much do you make on a bottle of milk?"

"You must pardon me for putting you off on that question for another moment," replied Mr. McInnerney, "until I finish trying to summarize our industry's achievements of the last decade. Briefly . . . the dairy industry has merchandised milk and its products so efficiently and successfully that the increase in per capita consumption of dairy products has exceeded that shown for any other major food except vegetables.

"Further, farmers' milk production has been maintained at relatively much higher levels than the average output of other agricultural commodities each year since 1930 and prices farmers have received for that milk have been relatively higher than those received by farmers producing other agricultural products. As a result, milk has been a mainstay of farm income during a very difficult ten years and is today agriculture's largest single source of revenue."

I must have looked a bit restless. "As for our per quart profit on fluid milk sales," he continued, "the answer is 'nothing.' So far as the art of accounting can tell us, our business of home milk delivery does well if it breaks even. In our own eyes it has become practically the step-child of the industry.

"But let's take accounting out of the picture and get down to bedrock on this question of profit. The average person in this country consumes in a year's time about 150 quarts of milk, 17 cans of evaporated milk 17 pounds of butter, six pounds of cheese and 65 servings of ice cream. If a person were to buy his entire year's supply of these products from us—and they amount to over one-fourth by weight of everything he eats—we would make 75c on his entire year's purchases—about one-fifth of one cent a day."

Reason for High-Cost Milk

"Then why do people say that the farmer only gets, say, four cents a quart for his milk and you sell it for fifteen?"

"Because," said Mr. McInnerney, "people are confused by the elaborate (and to our minds over-elaborate and unsound) method now in vogue to pay farmers for milk. The farmer in the New York milk shed gets as many as nine different prices for his milk, under the law, and we in turn sell it for a good many more than nine different prices.

"If I used the figures in the same way as you have, I could say with equal truth that we buy milk for six cents a quart and sell it for three. For example, for his Class 1 milk the farmer gets around six cents a quart ($2.82 per hundred pounds) in New York State this month. But we are selling butter for 30 cents. It takes ten quarts to make a pound of butter. Figure that out yourself."

"Actually, we make—or try to make—a small margin of profit on each class of milk-price we pay. For the milk we make into butter, we naturally pay less than for the milk we sell at 15 cents a bottle.

"Our pride is that we have contributed substantially to improving the standards of bottled milk, to widening the dairy farmer's market for that milk, and to extending constantly the other outlets for his milk, beyond the fluid milk market. We have helped substantially to make the dairy business the largest single cash farm business in the country—a bigger business than either the automobile or the steel business. And we shall continue to do that as long as we are allowed to stay in business and make our modest profit."

I rose to leave, and thanked Mr. McInnerney. "Come back again soon," he said: "next time we'll give you a drink of milk."

Week's Auto Output Well Above Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports estimated that the nation's motorcar factories this week will produce 106,400 cars and trucks, which it described as a "less than seasonal decline" from last week's 108,545 units. Assemblies for this week a year ago numbered 89,200.

The survey said current production is at a record high level for this season of the year and added that the gradual tapering off would continue through most of February.

Niagara Hudson to Ask Merger of Properties

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred H. Schoellkopf, President of the giant Niagara Hudson Power Corp., announced petition will be filed soon with the New York State Public Service Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission to permit consolidation of various properties of the company.

The consolidations, he said, will represent "a major step" in corporation simplification.

The program involves consolidation of Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp., New York Power & Light Corp., Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., Lockport & Newfane Power & Water Supply Co., and Central New York Power Corp., also the transfer to a new concern (to be created) of the stock of the Niagara Falls Power Co., by the Buffalo Niagara & Eastern Power Corp.

All of the common stock of the new corporation will be owned by Niagara Hudson Power and by Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corp., whose common is owned practically in full by Niagara Hudson.

Home Building Permit Values Up 34 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1939 permit valuations for new residential construction were 34 per cent higher than during 1938, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

"Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings were 5 per cent greater, while additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase of 6 per cent. Total construction in 1939 was 20 per cent higher than during the preceding year," the report said.

Rise in December

"Total permit valuations for all types of construction were 2 per cent higher during December, 1939, than during the corresponding month of 1938. Comparing the same two months, new residential construction showed an increase of 50 per cent in permit valuations, while new nonresidential buildings showed a decline of 41 per cent, and additions, alterations, and repairs, a decrease of 14 per cent. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 2,005 cities of the United States having an aggregate population of 59,495,000.

As compared with November, December, 1939 permit valuations indicate declines for all types of structures. Residential construction showed a decrease of 11 per cent, and new nonresidential buildings and additions, alterations, and repairs each a decline of 17 per cent. Total building construction decreased 14 per cent.

The percentage change, by class of construction, for the year 1939 and the year 1938 is indicated below:

Class of construction	P.C.Ch'ge All cities	P.C.Ch'g E'd'g NYC
New residential	+34.4	+54.0
New nonresidential	5.2	+10.6
Additions, alteration and repairs	+19.8	+ 8.2
Total	+19.8	+29.8

The changes occurring between November and December, 1939, in the permit valuations of the various classes of building construction are indicated in the following table for 2,005 cities having a population of 1,000 or over:

Class of construction	P.C.Ch'ge All cities	P.C.Ch'g E'd'g NYC
New residential	—11.1	— 4.4
New nonresidential	—17.4	—15.1
Additions, alteration and repairs	—17.2	—21.2
Total	—13.5	— 9.5

Permits issued during December provided for 26,995 dwelling units. Of these, 9,814 were in projects under the jurisdiction of the United States Housing Authority. November permits in these cities provided for 29,657 units, of which 8,604 were in USHA-aided projects.

Units Increase

Compared with December, 1938, there was an increase of 61 per cent in the total number of family-dwelling units provided. USHA projects for which contracts were awarded during December, 1938, provided for 230 dwelling units.

The information collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments in addition to private and municipal construction. For December, 1939, Federal and State construction amounted to $35,069,000; for November, 1939, to $33,325,000; and for December, 1938, to $6,741,000.

Peoria & Eastern Aims to Reorganize

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Peoria & Eastern Railway has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a plan for readjustment of its capital structure under the Chandler Act.

The principal proposal is to pay $450 on each of 8,586 outstanding four per cent consolidated mortgage bonds. The maturity date of the unpaid $550 of each bond would be continued for 20 years from April 1, 1940.

The plan also calls for payment of $846,000 of Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway preferred bonds, and a $384,500 payment on a $500,000 note held by the Securities Corporation of the New York Central Railroad.

The Peoria & Eastern would obtain $5,000,000 from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, which operates the Peoria & Eastern under lease, to carry out the plan.

Group to Honor Inventor Of Noiseless Typewriter

NEW YORK (AP)—George G. Going, the humanitarian inventor who made it possible for the busy businessman to nap undisturbed while his secretary types his letters, has been selected as a "modern pioneer on the American frontier of industry."

The National Association of Manufacturers will accord him the title February 16 at a banquet in Hartford, Conn., for his work in developing the noiseless typewriter, it was announced.

Mr. Going, a research engineer for Remington-Rand, Inc., in Stamford, Conn., has obtained 80 typewriter patents since 1914.

Insurance Inquiry to Scan Use Made of Vast Sums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The Temporary National Economic Committee is all ready to start the first Federal investigation in history of what life insurance companies do with their funds. These funds equal about $28,000,000,000. Outside of the national debt it is one of the biggest sums in the country. It is invested in real estate, railroads, industry, and farm mortgages.

The Wall Street Journal said the other day, "It would not be an exaggeration to say that the assets of these companies as a whole represent a first mortgage on the country's business and industry." William O. Douglas, former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and now member of the Supreme Court, referred to the vast investment funds controlled by the companies in the TNEC's opening hearings as "an instrument of economic power."

There is no intention to muckrake the insurance companies, or to start a "witch hunt" it is said. The Chairman, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, in a statement issued yesterday denying some of the advance charges made against the committee by insurance officials explained that the sole purpose is to make "an objective study of our economic system." Later on a specific invitation will be given to the insurance industry to come before the committee and present "its own story in its own way," just as the oil industry has done and the steel industry is now doing.

Extensive Questionnaires

In the meantime the results of two extensive questionnaires sent to the top 26 legal reserve life insurance companies are being analyzed. It is learned that a few of the big companies have been reluctant to the point of recalcitrancy to open their files to the committee. Down to the present, however, no subpoenas have been used, but they may be employed before the hearing starts, early next month.

The immense investment funds controlled by the life insurance companies are about the biggest aggregation of investment wealth in the Nation. Its employment is a vital factor in such subjects as the capital market, supply of mortgage money available to farmers, railroad reorganizations, and the financing of low rent housing. The big companies have absorbed whole issues of securities without their going on the market at all. At the same time it is known that vast amounts of money are now held in cash, looking for an opportunity for profitable investment.

The biggest life insurance company of all is the Metropolitan with assets of $5,000,000,000. For many years it has been charged that the insurance money pulls the strings in the rail, utility, and other big industries. Mr. Douglas characterized it as the "fulcrum of economic power" in the United States. Life insurance assets have been increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year. The public has been pouring money into the field. Now for the first time, in a Federal investigation, the Government is out to get the real facts on the situation.

Time to Tell Case

These facts need not be in any sense disgraceful, or harmful to the big companies. Following standard TNEC procedure the officials will be given complete opportunity to state their case, and be represented by lawyers at every point. The information divulged may not even be sensational, except in so far as anything having to do with such huge wealth is of tremendous interest. Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the Metropolitan's board, for instance, has already testified that to keep the enormous sums of his company active, it is necessary to invest and reinvest $2,000,000 a day, Sundays included. Most well-to-do families are bothered just to invest $500 or $1,000.

The public thinks of the 64,000,000 policies in the United States as primarily insurance, and forgets that it is an investment banking business, too. As the assets of the companies accumulate a greater proportion of their income comes from investment in the economic affairs of the nation. Donald H. Davenport, special TNEC economic consultant, explained the "public interest" which attaches to the management of the life insurance companies. "Not only is insurance a business of great size, but it directly affects the stability of our society.

Existence of Lobby Shown

Just before the new investigation a barrage of attacks had been directed against the O'Mahoney TNEC group by the newly formed American Life Convention, through its manager, C. B. Robbins. Earlier TNEC testimony showed existence of a powerful insurance lobby operating in each of the 48 States. Now a letter, assailing the methods of TNEC, has been prepared by Mr. Robbins and sent to each member of Congress. Insurance agents and officials are asked to "contact, through personal interviews, the members of Congress."

In a statement yesterday Senator O'Mahoney denied charges circulated about the committee, and he printed verbatim the copy of the Robbins' letter. He said he found "several statements which are not substantiated by any facts which have come to my knowledge." Senator O'Mahoney specifically denied any goal of the TNEC to have the Government take 'over industrial policy business or compete with the companies.

One object in the assault on TNEC may be to cut off its funds. The committee has spent most of its $1,010,000 appropriation. Congress has authorized, but not appropriated, another $90,000. It is likely that the TNEC will soon ask Congress for use of the latter sum.

Week's New Issues Volume Is Light

NEW YORK (AP)—New security issues sold to the public during the week ended Jan. 25 amounted to $29,767,990, Poor's Publishing Company reported. It was the second successive week of relatively light volume.

Securities sold for the purpose of obtaining new money accounted for 38 per cent of the total. The remainder represented refinancing of existing debts.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Prev. week	Year ago
Municipal	$16,905,990	$15,212,500	$26,118,572
Pub. Utility	10,962,000	3,750,000	.....
Industrial	.....	11,180,000	.....
Miscel'ous	.....	.....	255,000
Stock	1,900,000	1,750,000	90,000
Total	29,767,990	31,892,500	26,463,572

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East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
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Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of Jan. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended Jan. 20, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Sharp declines in prices of wheat, hides, raw silk, and crude rubber largely accounted for the decrease. The all-commodity index receded to the Dec. 23 level, 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average.

Foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities declined during the week. Fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods advanced slightly. Farm products and metals and metal products remained unchanged.

The index for the raw materials group declined nearly one-half of 1 per cent and finished products dropped 0.2 per cent.

	Jan. 20 1940	Jan. 13 1940	P. C. Changes from Dec. 23 1939 to Jan. 20 1939	P. C. Changes from Jan. 21 1939 to Jan. 20 1940
Commodity groups				
All commodities	79.3	79.5	0	+3.5
Farm products	69.5	69.5	+2.5	+3.9
Foods	71.4	71.8	—1.0	+ .1
Hides and leather products	103.7	104.1	— .7	+10.6
Textile products	77.0	78.1	—1.0	+17.7
Fuel and lighting materials	73.4	73.3	— .1	— .3
Metals and metal products	96.0	96.0	— .1	+1.6
Building materials	93.1	93.2	— .5	+4.5
Chemicals and drugs	77.7	77.8	— .4	+1.8
Housefurnishing goods	90.2	90.1	+ .2	+3.4
Miscellaneous	77.5	77.7	+ .1	+6.2
Raw materials	73.9	74.2	+ .8	+5.0
Semimanufactured articles	81.9	81.9	— .2	+9.5
Finished products	81.9	82.1	— .4	+2.0
All commodities other than farm products	81.4	81.7	— .8	+3.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.1	84.3	— .2	+4.6

Orders Mount For Airplanes In California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—California's fast-growing airplane manufacturing industry is laboring under under increasing pressure of customers for quick delivery of vast quantities of fighting ships.

It has more than doubled output in a year—but that is not enough.

About a year ago the industry built extensive new facilities and enormously expanded potential output by installing assembly line mass production techniques.

Commercial business and the flood of military orders forced consideration of every possible means of increasing output.

Five of the larger California plants, which had about $64,000,000 orders on the books a year ago, found these unfilled bookings boosted to $215,000,000 this month, in spite of the speedup.

Now come reports the British and French want to buy a billion dollars' worth of planes in this country—one source went as high as $1,700,000,000 with its estimate.

The industry is borrowing from the experience of other industries which have had growing pains. It is, for on thing, farming out all possible work, leaving essential specialized equipment and skill to do work that cannot be done elsewhere.

Various industrial plants are finding they can produce parts of semi-finished materials at little increase of expenses.

This may make it possible for the country to keep up reasonably with the rush of orders—and leave the plane producers organized well enough to handle the job they will have if this country itself should need a lot of planes in a hurry.

Lone Star Cement Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lone Star Cement Corporation reported consolidated net profit for 1939 of $3,406,160, or $3.53 a share, compared with $2,901,784, or $3.02 a share in 1938. The company has 15 plants widely distributed in the United States and in Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

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THE CAMERA — Modern Aladdin's Lamp
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Latest developments in photography for the amateur have opened up at the click of a shutter great new treasures of enjoyment and beauty. Read about them in these articles written by an expert on the camera and its possibilities, especially for The Christian Science Monitor. He covers (1) Looking for Camera Subjects, (2) Color Photography, (3) Photography Outdoors at Night, (4) "Candid" Photography, (5) The Camera Club, and (6) Equipment and Methods to Use.
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Copper Stocks Last 5 Months '39 Cut in Half

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic copper statistics, published by the Copper Institute for the first time since they were discontinued because of the war, disclosed that refined stocks in the hands of producers had been virtually cut in half during the last five months of 1939. At the end of the year they were equivalent to only one and a half to two months' supply at the indicated rate of consumption.

Domestic production and shipments to consumers stepped up sharply during the period, but foreign buying held at approximately the July level.

Figures showed that the fall buying wave cut producers' stocks of refined metal from 316,543 tons on July 31 to 159,485 tons at the year end. A year ago stocks totaled 289,755 tons.

Production during the period amounted to 379,841 tons, an average of about 80,000 tons a month compared with 57,339 tons in July.

Shipments to domestic consumers were up still more sharply, totaling 457,315 tons or about 91,000 tons a month. July shipments were 59,681 tons.

Deliveries to foreign customers amounted to 79,584 tons, an average of approximately 16,000 tons a month and on a level with July shipments of 16,127 tons.

Total shipments, both domestic and foreign, were 536,899 tons, or about 107,000 tons a month. At this rate of deliveries, domestic stocks of refined copper at the year end were equal to about one and one half months' supply. Present shipments, however, are reported in trade sources to be substantially below the average level of last fall.

Bigger Consumption Of Meat in 1940 Predicted for U. S.

CHICAGO (AP)—An increased supply of meat, which may reach record proportions, is in store for American consumers during 1940, statistics indicated.

Favored with big supplies of corn and other feeds, producers and finishers are preparing large numbers of livestock for market. Leaders in the meat industry predict the country will consume 10 per cent more meat this year than in 1939. The biggest increase was expected to be in pork, which dropped to a six-year low price level yesterday in the Chicago wholesale market—11 cents a pound for best light loins.

Storage meat holdings on Jan. 1 were larger in all classes than a year ago and in the case of beef were the largest in 2½ years, totaling 78,988,000 pounds, compared with 58,187,000 a year ago. Pork holdings of 467,416,000 pounds were the largest since July 1, 1939, while lamb supplies were 4,890,000 pounds against 3,541,000 a year ago.

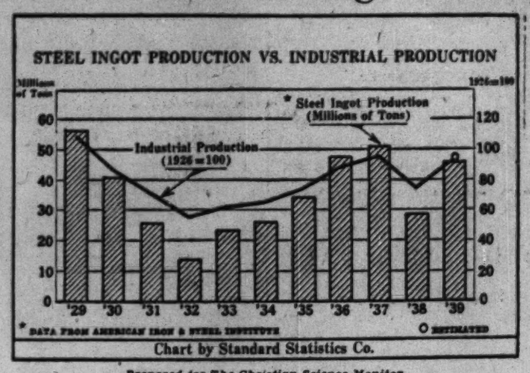
Cattle on feed at the beginning of 1940 numbered the highest in several years. The number of sheep and lambs on feed Jan. 1 in the principal feeding states was 3 per cent more than a year ago.

With the exception of hogs, meat animals at the beginning of the year were said to be making substantial profits for farmers.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of record
Curtis Pub pf	$1	Apr.	1	Mar. 8
Havana El&Lt pf	75c	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
Merrimack Mfg Co	$5	Mar.	1	Jan. 26
N West PS 7%pf	$1.75	Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Resumed				
Atlantic Rayon Cp	10c	Mar.	1	Feb. 23
Del Rayon "A"	80c	Jan.	29	Jan. 25
Final				
Fisk Rubber pf	89c	Feb.	23	
Rand Mines 4s.		Feb.	7	
Extra				
Collins & Aikmn	$1.75	Feb.	20	Feb. 9
First Nat Bk & Trust Co (Macon, Ga.)	20c	Feb.	1	Jan. 31
Lincoln Nat Life Ins Co	20c	Feb.	1	Jan. 26
Irregular				
Trunz Pk Strs	25c	Feb.	8	Feb. 1
Special				
Seattle 1st N B	$1	Jan.	20	Jan. 11
Initial				
Atlantic Rayon	10c	Mar.	1	Feb. 23
Increased				
Allied Kid	20c Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 9
Regular				
Amer Auto Ins Co	25c Q	Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Atlantic Rayon Corp $2.50 pr pf	62½c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 26
Do $2.50 pr pf	62½c Q	May	1	Apr. 26
Banque Ca Nat	$2	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Belding Hem	20c	Feb.	15	Feb. 6
Biddeford & Saco Water Co	$1 Q	Jan.	20	Jan. 10
Blue Rib Corp pf	62½c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Bridgeport G L Co	50c Q	Mar.	30	Mar. 15
Bunker H&S M&C	25c Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Burlington Mills	25c	Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Cedar Rapids Mfg.	75c Q	Feb.	15.	Jan. 31
Collins & Aikman	25c	Feb.	20	Feb. 9
Crane Co pf	$1.25 Q	Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Crown Zell pf	$1.25 Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 13
Crundin-Martin Mfg. 7% pf	$3.50 S	Feb.	3	Feb. 2
Del Rayon pf	$1.75	Jan.	20	Jan. 15
Dome Mines	50c	Apr.	20	Mar. 30
Equitable Trust Co. (Wilmington,Del.)	75c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 25
Fall River Gas W	45c	Feb.	1	Jan. 29
First Nat Bk & Trust Co (Macon, Ga.)	20c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 31
Do.	20c Q	May	1	Apr. 30
First National Bank & Trust Co. (New Haven, Conn.)	50c S	Feb.	1	Jan. 25
Gorham Mfg	50c	Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Hazel Atl Glass	$1.25 Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 14
Hazelton Nat Bank	$2	Mar.	1	Jan. 23
Holophane Co	75c	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Do pf	$1.05 S	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Idaho Md M	5c M	Feb.	21	Feb. 10
Jersey Insurance Co of New York	$1 S	Feb.	24	Feb. 7
Kable Bros pf	$1.50 Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 15
Lakeof the WM pf	$1.75 Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co	30c Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 26
Do	30c Q	May	1	Apr. 25
Do	30c Q	Aug.	1	July 26
Do	30c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 26
Lynch Corp	50c	Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Mead Corp pf A	$1.50 Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Do pf B	$1.37½ Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Morse T D & M	$1.50	Feb.	15	Jan. 25
Nelson Baker	10c Q	Mar.	29	Mar. 25
N W P S 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 20
Parker Pen	25c	Feb.	27	Feb. 16
Scotten Dillon	50c	Feb.	15	Feb. 6
2d N B Nashua	$1 Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 26
Do	$1 Q	May	1	Apr. 26
Sterling Prod	95c Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Swift Intl	50c Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Wentworth Mfg2pf	25c Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 1
Whitney N Bk of New Orleans (La)	75c Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Do	75c Q	July	1	June 20
Wilson Line	$1	Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Woonsocket Trust Co (R I)	25c S	Feb.	1	Jan. 31

Steel Output Seen Hit Harder Than Manufacturing in Slump



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While steel production over the past decade has in general followed the course of industrial activity, there has been a tendency for the variations in output to be sharper. As may be noted on the chart, steel output in the worst years of the depression in 1931-1934 suffered more severely than manufacturing activity in general.

Retail Sales Continue Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Sub-zero temperatures and heavy snows kept many potential buyers away from retail stores this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in a survey.

Although retail trade for the nation was estimated at 3 to 6 per cent more than a year ago, volume was spotty and on the whole only fair.

"In many cities," the review declared, "the heavy movement of winter merchandise failed to offset the slack in other lines, and the number of centers reporting lower sales totals than a year ago was the largest in some weeks.

"In some cities, shortages of coal and fuel oil threatened, as sales held at record totals.

"Freak weather gave an unusual twist to regional showings. Sections of the South and Southwest blanketed by heavy snows reported a boom in sales of sweaters, furtrimmed coats, blankets, electric heaters, and galoshes, but total trade was not more than equal to a year ago in the Southwest and was less than 5 per cent ahead in the South.

"The Middle West, which had been showing some of the largest gains in the country, found the improvement reduced to 2 to 6 per cent as blizzards interfered with all business activity. On the Pacific Coast, buying remained under a year ago by 1 to 4 per cent.

Other regions showed moderate increases: New England was ahead 2 or 3 per cent, the East 4 to 7 per cent, and the Northwest 2 to 8 per cent.

"Stores found furniture promotions opening up slowly, but reported heavy bedding and electric heaters moving in unprecedented volume."

"Sales of automobiles were severely retarded, but purchasing of motor accessories, especially anti-freeze solutions and chains, was upusually heavy. In some cities, shortage of coal and fuel oil threatened, as sales held at record totals."

Armour Net Seen Best in Long Time

CHICAGO (AP)—George A. Eastwood, President of Armour & Co., told stockholders at their annual meeting that the company's operations for the first quarter of its fiscal year would be the best for the period in a long time.

"Operations," he said, "were profitable in November and December and January results to date have been satisfactory with tonnage near record levels." The company's fiscal year started Oct. 30, 1939.

Larger Wheat Supply, Lower Demand Seen

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—During the five months' run of war's return engagement in Europe, statistics showed today grain men have revised materially their ideas concerning supply and demand of one of the world's most important foods—wheat.

They have increased estimates of world supply, the largest on record, by about 200,000,000 bushels, due principally to bigger than expected crops in Canada and Australia, principal sources of British requirements.

They have lowered estimates of world exports and imports this season, due to curtailment of shipping in time of war and to economy, rationing measures and use of emergency stocks adopted by warring nations.

The increased size of world production in the season which will end next June 30, coupled with reduced export requirements, leaves statisticians with a prospective world carryover that exceeds any corresponding figure in history.

Nat Murray, recognized trade statistician, estimated total world supply, exclusive of Russia and China, at 5,447,000,000 bushels, compared with 5,224,000,000 the previous season and 4,739,000,000 the average for the past 10 seasons. If disappearance is equal to that of last season, it will leave a carryover next June 30 of 1,413,000,000 bushels, enough to feed the world more than four months.

The carryover last June 30 was 1,190,000,000, compared with 600,000,000 a year previous. The average carryover the past 10 seasons has been 940,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Murray estimated the 1938-39 world production at 4,252,000,000 bushels, exclusive of China and Russia. With these two countries the total crop was probably 5,700,000,000 bushels. The prospective crop for the coming season may be smaller. Estimates of U. S. winter wheat harvest are smaller than a year ago due to drought while Argentine production also has been reduced.

Wheat prices the past week sagged 2¼-2⅞ cents to around the lowest levels since mid-December, largely reflecting trade uncertainty regarding the new crop, in view of improved moisture conditions, and in connection with disposal of wheat now held off the market under government loans which are to mature in two to three months.

Despite good export business in corn, totaling more than 2,000,000 bushels mostly to the United Kingdom, corn prices lost 1¼-1½. Oats were ⅜-½ down and rye 1-1¾ off. Soy beans fell 3⅝-4¼ and lard 20-28 cents.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to the Fitch Investors Service, are American Chicle Co., American Tobacco Co., Atlantic Refining Co., Borden Co., Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Deere & Co., Inland Steel Co., U. S. Steel Corp., Vick Chemical Co., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., and Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. A list of the meetings scheduled is as follows:

Monday, Jan. 29

Atlantic Refining Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
Golden Cycle Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. (Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Northern Insurance Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Tuesday, Jan. 30

Borden Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.).
Butler Bros. (Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Deere & Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
National Lead Co. (Pfd. "A") (11:15 a. m.).
Standard Cap & Seal Corp. (Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
U. S. Steel Corp. (Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.).

Wednesday, Jan. 31

American Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (4:15 p. m.).
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc. (6% Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Crane Co. (Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).
New Jersey Zinc Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10:15 p. m.).
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

Thursday, Feb. 1

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. (Pfd.) (4 p. m.).
Gatineau Power Co. (Pfd.) (12 m.).

Friday, Feb. 2

American Chicle Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.).
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.) (Com.) (9:45 a. m.).
Van Raalte Co., Inc. (1st Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
Vick Chemical Co (Com.).

Remington Rand Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1939, net profit of $752,255, equal to 34 cents a common share, compared with $921,188 or 45 cents a share for the last 1938 quarter, and $201,831 or $1.09 a share on the $4.50 preferred stock for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1939. For the nine months ended Dec. 31, net profit totaled $1,104,418, equal to 30 cents a common share, compared with $1,427,463 or 50 cents a share for the corresponding 1938 period.

Central States Electric.

NEW YORK (AP)—Central States Electric Corporation, utility investing concern reported for 1939 loss of $1,035,815, exclusive of $661,965 loss on sale of securities, which was charged to deficit account. In 1938 loss, exclusive of that on sale of securities, was $1 '25,515.

Equity Assets Slump

NEW YORK (AP)—Equity Corp., an investing company, reported net assets on Dec. 31, 1939, equal to 40 cents a common share, compared with 89 cents on Dec. 31, 1938.

Butter Prices at 2-Year High

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Wholesale butter prices advanced ½ cent a pound yesterday to their best levels in two years, 92-score butter selling at 32 cents.

Heard in Wall Street

Amusing incident in the TNEC's current battle of the Ph. D.'s over whether demand for steel is sensitive to price was the argument of one of the AAA's chief idea-men, Mordecai Ezekiel, that price-cuts would stimulate consumption—in steel.

Utility men wonder whether the recent Eugene incident will crimp the style of Bonneville Administrator Paul J. Raver in his appearance next week before the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee to ask $6,000,000 more, including $4,000,000 for two transmission lines which appear to have not much better chance to find a market than the ill-fated Eugene line.

Last year Administrator Ross got $2,000,000 for the Eugene line, telling Congress the contracts were being drawn, but now the Eugene municipal power people have refused to sign. They have a little hydro power and will build a steam plant, probably to use wood refuse from the lumber camps, and besides saying they could generate cheaper than buying, they were disturbed by the iron-clad contract offered by the Bonneville Authority. On top of that a public referendum in Eugene's Lane County in December turned down the formation of a public utility district for which Bonneville men had been stumping the district, in alleged violation of the Hatch Act. So the Bonneville people have a $2,000,000 installation of 100 miles of transmission line already built with no customers. It runs right through private-served territory, though J. D. Ross definitely promised when he was Administrator that they would find new customers instead of taking them from private companies. The investment was all out of line with the business anyway; the Eugene contract was for 7,750 kilowatts, which at $17.50 a year comes out about $120,000 gross revenue on a $2,000,000 investment.

Bonneville has 86,000 kw. installed and will install 104,000 more in the next 12 months. So far the only new business has been a contract with Aluminum Corporation to take 32,000 kw. at Vancouver, Washington, and 20,000 sold to Portland General Electric, which has high production costs and which promised long ago to string along.

Indications are that the SEC's recent "scrap of paper" ruling is working just opposite to the SEC's intention. In December it ruled that brokerage houses must keep for three years practically every scrap of paper written on, including intra-office memos, etc. It even applies to inter-office teletype correspondence. As a result, however, brokers and investment bankers are getting exceedingly chary of putting themselves on paper. About the time of the scrap-of-paper ruling, some very embarrassing memos between investment bankers were being read out loud in TNEC hearings and people here were saying, "Why did they ever leave those things lying around in the files?" One house is cutting all written communication to a minimum and omitting to keep carbons except on the most essential documents, using the telephone instead of teletype-writer, etc. Another was recently asked for some data which took two men four months to prepare, sent them out 1,000 miles to a warehouse to exhume records of a branch office long closed, cost round $4,000, and provided the SEC merely with a small cross-section of an operation many years gone by in this closed branch.

Counsel for the A. & P. seems a bear for punishment in asking the Supreme Court again for a hearing on the net buying case. The Supreme Court refused certiorari for both the Biddle and the Oliver Brothers case, as well as for the A. & P.'s appeal from the Third Circuit Court's decision, which incidentally was unanimous.

In the latest brief the A. & P. cites some interesting figures on the possible effect of this latest clarifying case in Robinson-Patman history. It says it has paid about $8,000,000 to brokers since the Act was written. That seems to mean commissions on a volume of about $500,000,000, which might be round a quarter of total purchases. That, of course, throws no light on the extent to which failure this time to get a rehearing would force the company to reorganize its buying. If the Court says "no," the company will buy from no manufacturers who sell through brokers. Thus the law (Sec. 2C) may be a boomerang to the brokers. It is believed, however, that this would not prevent the company from buying from such firms as General Foods or Standard Brands, as they sell through wholesalers. H. F.

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.71	10.81	10.68	10.77	10.78
May	10.40	10.53	10.38	10.47	10.47
July	10.04	10.18	10.03	10.13	10.13
Oct. (new)	9.36	9.53	9.36	9.46	9.47
Dec. (new)	9.29	9.42	9.29	9.42	9.38

Spots 10.90, nominal.

Dome Mines Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Dome Mines, Ltd., Canadian gold producer, estimated 1939 net profit before depreciation and depletion was $4,109,991, compared with $4,226,691 in 1938.

Sunshine Mining Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Sunshine Mining Co., silver producer with principal properties in Idaho, reported today 1939 net profit of $3,176,339 or $2.13 compared with $3,653,936 or $2.45 a share in 1938.

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.65	13.65	13.55	13.59	13.70
June	13.85	13.90	13.80	13.84	13.93
Sept.	14.12	14.15	14.10	14.15	14.25

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '41	105.6	105.6	105.6
10 3s '48-'46	110.18	110.18	110.18
2 2¾s '54-'51	107.7	107.7	107.7
3 2⅞s '60-'55	107.22	107.22	107.22
3 2¾s '59-'56	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 2¾s '63-'58	106.6	106.6	106.6
$1 2¾s '65-'60	106.2	106.2	106.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Allegh Val 4s '43	105½	105½	105½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	62⅝	62⅝	62⅜
5 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103¼
12 Am T & T 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108½	108¼	108½
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
1 Arm Del 4s '57	101½	101½	101½
15 Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	101	101
3 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105½	105½
3 A C Line 1st4s '52	76	76	76
2 A C Line 4½s '64	58	58	58
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 tc	26½	26½	26½
4 B&O 5s '96 F ct	25½	25½	25½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132	132	132
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	105⅝	105¼	105¼
12 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	105¾	105¾
8 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101½	101⅜	101½
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	44	44	44
1 Bost&Me 4½s '61	43	43	43
16 Boston&Me 5s '55	44	43¾	43⅞
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85	84½	84½
39 Bkly Man Tr4½s'66ct	83½	82½	82⅝
14 Bkly Un El 1st5s'50	90½	90¾	90½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93⅞	93¾	93¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38	38	38
4 Can Nat 5s '69 July	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	110½	110½	110½
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	84	84	84
4 Can Pac 4s perp	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
3 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99	98⅛	98⅛
1 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	104¼	104¼	104¼
35 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	80	80	80
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	90	90
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	26⅝	26⅝
50 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
6 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	25½	25¾	25½
14 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24½	23⅞	24
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	16¾	17
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	49	48	49
4 CRI&P 4½s '52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	51	51
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80¾	80¼	80⅜
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	73	73	73
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104⅝	104½	104½
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104½	104½
17 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104	104
8 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	109	109
26 ComwlthEd cv3⅛s'58	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝
1 Con Edis 3⅛s '58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Container Cor 6s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	105⅛	105	105⅛
10 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102	102	102
1 D R G 4s '36	10	10	11
28 Dow Chem 3s '51	107¼	107	107¼
24 Dul Miss & I 3½s '62	108	108	108
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¼	14¾	14¾
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Firestn T & R 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 2ct	7	7	7
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	49	49	49
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102½	102½	102½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	146.50	30.74	24.88
Net change	—.11	—.10	—.14
Previous close	146.61	30.84	25.00
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	131.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
10 Goodrich 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
9 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106⅝	106	106⅝
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91	90¾	90¾
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73¼	73	73
3 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108&
7 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34⅝	34½	34½
5 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14½	14½	14½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	45¾	45¾	45⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO5s63A	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101¼	101	101¼
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	109	109	109
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	75¾	75¾	75⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	14½	14½	14½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73½	73½	73½
2 IntMer Mar6s41	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Int Paper 6s '55	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
5 Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	40¼	39¾	39¾
12 Int T&T 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	94½	94½	94½
1 KCP&L Elem 4s36	31	31	31
3 K C South 3s '50	67	66¾	67
5 Keith (BF)6s '46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
24 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	89½	89	89½
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	16	16
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	74¼	74¼
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	39	39	39
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	102¼	102	102
5 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	16¼	16¼	16
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 M-K-Tex 1t 4s 90	27	27	27
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	13¾	13¾	13¾
32 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
10 Mo Pac 4s 77F	17½	17½	17½
4 Mo Pac 5s 81	17½	17½	17½
109 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
10 Mob &Oh 5s 38	34½	34½	34½
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Mon WPa Pub Serv6s	100¼	100	100
5 Mor &Essex4½s 55	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
4 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	48½	48½	48½
47 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	47	47	47
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107½	107½	107½
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	126¼	126¼	126¼
4 NY Dock 5s 4sAB	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	81⅝	81½	81½
4 NYC 3¾s 46	76½	76½	76½
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 NYC & HR 4s 42	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 NYCh&StL 6s 41	86	86	86
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63	63	63
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	54	54	54
2 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	80	80	80
7 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108½	108½	108½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	19½	19½	19½
12 NYNH&H clt 4s 40	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
7 NYNH&H 4s 67	5½	5½	5½
5 NY & R Gas 6s'51A	105	105	105
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	104½	104½	104½
8 NY S&W rfg 5s37	9½	9½	9½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜
5 NY W&Bost 4½s46	6¼	6¼	6¼
9 Norf Sou 5s 61A	13	13	13
10 Norf & W 4s 96	124½	124½	124½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	107¾	107¾
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	107	107	107
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	111	111	111
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110	109⅞	110
15 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅛	103⅛	103½
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	98	98

What Happens to Workers Dropped by WPA

(Continued from Page 1)

Christmas trade promised to be the best in a decade. Private industry was starting up and hiring men. The times were more favorable for getting private jobs, with no taint of Federal charity, than in years.

So what happened?

Some of the workers got jobs at once. The checkers who went out on this singular census figured up the number on tabulating machines. The penciled notes about Antonio Marini, and Paul Schmidt, and Joe White were reduced to impersonal figures. Here were the names of 100 men who had been laid off. The tabulators watched the result carefully. In the first four weeks eight of them had got private jobs. Some of them were good jobs, too, some were as high as $25 a week or more, though most of the eight were getting $5 to $10. The other 92 workers had not yet been taken back.

But that was too soon to judge. The tabulators made their second mass check this past November after most of the workers had been off the Government pay rolls two or three months and called on the same people previously interviewed. What had happened to the 775,000 ex-WPA workers and to their families in the interim?

13 Out of 100 Get Jobs

The results were better, the report now published, reveals. Out of a typical 100 workers about 13 have got jobs. Some of them are earning $25 a week. These are the type who would have left WPA voluntarily anyway, since every month 100,000 or more customarily leave of their own choice to take better jobs. Some of the 13 had got jobs that were not so good—the man selling fountain pens for instance at a profit of 10 cents a pen who made $2 in two weeks, and the huckster peddling vegetables in his home-made pushcart who reported earnings of about 15 cents a day. The average wages of these 13 lucky workers with jobs was $17.32, the Government found.

But that left 87 out of 100 without work. Two or three months after their discharge what had happened to them?

They seemed to be trying to get work. One young man, experienced as a welder's helper, said:

"I leave at 5:30 in the mornings and come back about one o'clock. I've been to every junk yard and every shop. You can ask for work but they won't give it to you. They say, 'We don't need nobody today.' Some places won't even talk to you about it. They see you coming and holler, 'We don't need nobody, boy.'"

Who Gets the Jobs?

Who is getting these new jobs that are being created then? Only today the Department of Labor cites gains in employment of nearly 250,000 from mid-November to mid-December.

The present Federal survey speculates on this subject. They say that the discharged WPA workers "have not benefited to any great extent from the industrial recovery this fall. They are not the first to be hired when business improves. Employers tend generally to recall workers recently laid off, most of whom have not yet been forced to seek assistance. When there are 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 persons seeking work, WPA and relief workers, with their longer period of unemployment, have to wait."

That still leaves the problem accordingly of what the typical 87 out of every 100 discharged WPA workers are doing to keep going. About 28 are on local relief rolls the report says. Another 26 are back on WPA again, under the arrangement that some of them can come back after 30 days' separation. Another big group is living on Federal surplus commodities. Still others are living on credit from grocers, getting aid from relatives, using up the last money from sale of furniture, or just begging. Of those that the WPA hadn't taken back, 80 per cent are getting less than they got on WPA.

A Typical Family

The surplus commodities have carried a good many families. Most of the housewives interviewed say the commodities have "helped a lot." They complain that there is inadequate variety of the foods. In Omaha for example, where 16 per cent of the families say this is their major source of income, the food is flour, apples and onions.

Here is the story of Joe Richards who told what happened to his family:

"The first month was not so bad. I held back the rent and used my last pay check on groceries and other necessities. The second month I could not pay the rent and used my credit for groceries and had to borrow from my friends.

"This last month I have been forced to the wall. My friends are beginning to avoid me. My creditors have closed in on me. I have been forced to break up my home, give up my children, and sell all my furniture. The prices I got for my furniture were ridiculous. It was about 10 per cent of what I paid for it."

A good many families have been broken up, the survey reports. "Gas and electricity have been shut off and many families are gathering up scraps of wood for fuel." In one State, one family in every 19 which had found no regular income had "resorted to canvassing markets, bakeries, or restaurants for leftover and unsalable food." This was in November before winter had set in.

A good many of these family heads would have been taken back ultimately on WPA again except that Federal relief appropriations have been cut down. The workers have been certified as eligible for jobs but quotas are cut and the Government can't take them.

In a small town where men are laid off from the one big factory it makes a lot of problems for other people. When the Government dropped 775,000 WPA workers last summer one of the groups hardest hit were the grocers. Purchasing power had been reduced. "The curtailment of credit and the mounting unpaid bills," says the survey, "had their effect on the storekeepers as well as the families."

Says a writer in a Texas Town: "These WPA workers have traderd regularly for merchandise and paid the bills from check to check. While the amounts haven't been large their discontinuance has greatly reduced the income of the merchant."

More than 100,000 of all those dismissed had no income whatever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Of the 775,000 workers laid off in July and August fewer than 100,000 had jobs by the end of November.

"Although the workers interviewed had made persistent efforts to find jobs in the vast majority of instances no work was found," the report says.

Governors and Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

aggravated by an element which has nothing to do with unemployment or technological advancement.

Is It a Permanent Problem?

Mr. Thompson held that the relief problem, especially as brought about by such conditions, is permanent, and while the other speakers generally concurred that any relief or welfare program must be on a permanent basis, not all refused to admit the possibility of developing an economic system which would meet the greater part of the relief demand of today.

From here the thread was picked up by Dr. Lee Bidgood, Dean of the School of Commerce of the University of Alabama and member of the State Welfare Board, who wove a new pattern, but something of the same color as that of Mr. Thompson's. He referred to "managerial change," by which workers are eliminated through refinements in managerial operation and policy, rather than through use of labor-saving machinery. Mr. Thompson had spoken of the mass of those needing help, as "the unlettered." Dr. Bidgood carried the discussion further in the field of education by pointing out that because of increasing governmental restrictions on industry, employers are demanding a higher type of worker. The result is to leave the untrained men unemployed. They are employables, he said, but not under these new standards.

Careful Study Urged

Dr. Kenneth P. Vinsel of the Economic Department of the University of Louisville here injected a more optimistic tone, holding that the number employed (not unemployed) today is actually not far below that in 1929. More study of employment, he urged, will lead more quickly to a solution of the problem of unemployment, and hence the relief problem.

Dr. Vinsel it was, who turned the discussion into the channel which led to the plea for local co-ordination of all relief. Although it was made clear that such consolidation would take such things as WPA, CCC, NYA, and FHA entirely out of Federal jurisdiction, and that the hope for continued Federal financial support without impairing such local control was almost impossible, the idea received prompt support from speakers and audience.

Dr. Vinsel's suggested remedies, including this local administration of relief, and improvement of the work of employment agencies, laid stress, however, on that recurring theme, education, especially technical and vocational training.

Paul Savage, Tennessee Commissioner of Public Welfare, outlined the work of the Federal agencies concerned with relief, and in calling upon representatives of these groups in the audience set off a discussion bearing more heavily than ever on the education idea. One speaker noted that most of the WPA workers are those who, even if jobs were open, could not take them because of lack of education and training. A representative of the National Youth Administration office said that that agency owed its existence to this very need, while a CCC office worker pointed to the educational possibilities of that activity. Even the Farm Security Administration, a worker in that office said, is primarily for the purpose of giving "technical advice" to needy farmers.

Low-Cost Rentals Fill Up Fast in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 14,000 families have applied for apartments in Vladeck Houses and Vladeck City Houses — low-cost housing projects now under construction on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, according to the New York City Housing Authority today.

The first two buildings in Vladeck City Houses, containing 120 apartments, will be ready about June 15 and the two other buildings, with 120 apartments, should be ready a week later. The first two buildings of Vladeck Houses, which is the Federally-aided part of the project, will be ready for 180 families about June 30, and it is expected that all of the 1,531 apartments will be occupied by the end of October.

Preference is being given to families who occupied the tenements torn down for the project and for families who have made application for already filled projects in other parts of the city.

60 Routine Indictments But No Florida Surprise

MIAMI, FLA. (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury indicted 60 persons in routine cases Jan. 25 but took no action connected with a Department of Justice investigation of purported graft and corruption in this resort area.

Because the Jury was the first to sit in this district since 1937, it had been expected in some quarters to produce startling disclosures. J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation chief, announced recently that a Florida probe had been under way since last July.

Welfare Group Seeks Solution For Mountain Children's Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Approximately 31,000 children in southern mountain sections of the United States are out of school because of lack of shoes and clothing, according to Dr. A. Broderick Cohen, Director of extension activities at Hunter College, reporting a survey of child needs in the South at the eighth annual meeting of the Save the Children Federation at Town Hall Club here.

Reports from public school superintendents of 44 counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina indicate a total enrollment of 215,545 pupils in schools, he said, with 30,936 listed as absentees because of lack of clothing and shoes.

"If present conditions continue," Dr. Cohen said, "the country may lose the contribution of potential leaders, natural scientists, artists, writers and statesmen such as have come out of these mountains. The private agencies with the cooperation of the Government must seek a basic solution, including education—both cultural and vocational—and provision of equipment and land or a furnishing of jobs, all this leading to self-help and independence."

About 100 garments, several thousand pairs of shoes, more than 15,000 desks and 87,000 text and library books were distributed by the Federation in the rural sections of the states under review last year, Dr. John R. Voris, President of the organization, reported.

Conditions of extreme privation obtain in many of the mountain homes, Mrs. Madelyne Rogers, a field worker in Virginia, told the meeting.

Material relief is not the sole objective of the Federation, other speakers stressed, character building and self-help being features of its work.

Dr. Voris was re-elected President of the Federation and Dr. Frank Kingdon Chairman of the Board.

U. S. Claims Taxes From Talmadge

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Federal Government has registered claims for $1,621.95 in back income taxes against former Gov. Eugene Talmadge, Democratic critic of New Deal trade and agricutural policies.

A hearing is set before Commissioner John A. Tyson of the United States Board of Tax Appeals Feb. 1 on charges that Mr. Talmadge was deficient $1,525.47 in 1934 and $96.47 in 1935 payments.

An Atlanta lawyer and farmer, Mr. Talmadge contended the basic amounts in question were "contributions and gifts or transfers in bank accounts" incident to his successful campaign for re-election as Chief Executive of Georgia in 1934.

John E. McClure of Washington, his attorney, declared after a brief hearing Jan. 24 the Income Tax Commissioner had ruled publicly "campaign contributions are not income and yet in his deficiency letter he claims that the Governor was negligent in not reporting" them.

Prices Are Normal At Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Although record crowds are pouring into this resort, accommodations are available at all prices, due to the building program during 1939 which resulted in 47 new hotels, 69 apartment houses, and 265 new houses. A survey by the Miami Beach Board of Realtors indicates that prices are being kept at last year's level.

Golf, tennis, swimming, and other outdoor sports continue to hold the spotlight in Miami Beach, but other activities are not being neglected. The new Miami Beach Playhouse with Broadway stars is bringing the first legitimate stock company to this resort.

The Pan-American League is holding frequent forums for the discussion of Latin-American problems at the Nautilus Hotel and members of the North Shore Club recently held their annual snowball party at the Whitman Hotel. There was no snow, but all members were dressed in white.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 93 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PHOTOGRAPHY

AT LAST! Color Photography for the Amateur. All Nature's beautiful colors are now available, without technical knowledge or use of a brush. Send us samples of your summer snapshots and we will put them through the new Three-Color Wash-On Process, explaining just how they were done. Then do your own, using them for copies. Entire outfit is only $3.50. If skeptical, send us 6 photographs on glossy; we will send them back to you IN COLOR, for 50c, plus mail costs. Address, NICHOLSON'S PERFECTED COLORS, Rochester, N. Y. References, Lincoln-Alliance Bank. (Color Makers since 1885).

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 127-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN — Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 825-K, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED position as SECRETARY-COMPANION; can go any place; experienced in hotel-housekeeping; best references. Box B-30, 1975 Railway Exchange Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

FOR February, lovely furnished hotel suite, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; Fenway view. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1932 BUICK, small 8, series 40 Victoria 5-passenger coach, driven 29,900 miles; condition excellent; tires excellent; price $175, cash or terms. Tel. Hingham 1204 for appointment (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

CO-OPERATIVE apartment, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.; 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; maintenance $250 a month. Write Box B-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats
Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 6971

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, Christian Scientists, for small house; garden; small salary, but happiness; beautiful North Blanheim, N. Y. McLAUGHLIN.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women for floor work and counter work in cafeteria serving lunch only; apply mornings, CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, 82 St. Stephen St. — Board and room with care for elderly people; comfortable; near church; nurse in attendance. COM. 4459.

PEACEFUL ACRES—Country home for rest and study, loving care if desired; permanent, transient. MRS. LOUISE RING, Enfield, N. H.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanents; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

TAX forms filled out, stenography, general secretarial work. MISS ELIZABETH STEEVES, 290 Ash St., Waltham, Mass. Tel. 2521.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Steel Stringer Bridge, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge with concrete deck, on Easthampton Road at Burt's Corner, and gravel approaches thereto, in the Town of WESTHAMPTON, will be received by the Department at its office 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, February 20, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Charge for plans and proposal forms: $5.00, returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: Certified check for $350.00 or other satisfactory security except a bid bond. Minimum wage rates are established for the project. Complete information obtainable at office of Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Mass., January 27, 1940.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston

Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403—CALL ANY TIME
129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS WANTED

GRAND piano in good condition; state size and make; no dealers. Box N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED organist available; excellent repertoire; N. Y. C. or environs. Write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SUNNYACRE, Intervale, N. H.—Center of eastern slope region; accommodations for small groups at $4 per day; restful surroundings; excellent food; ski trails and slopes adjoining. For reservations call MRS. J. V. OLIVER, 700 Webster Street, Needham 1140 (Mass.).

PERSONAL SERVICE

EXPERIENCED lady wishes work, reading aloud, tending telephone in office or home, or assisting in light housework; best references. Phone COM. 9273 (Boston).

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074

PICTURE PUZZLES

LOANED, sold, cut to order by MISS AYER since 1906; now at 5 Bromfield St., Rm. 53, Boston. Call Han. 6888 for special circular.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
155 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5352

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

THE REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS has an exceptional opportunity for ladies to represent them in Boston and vicinity. Big annual sale. Monitor advertised. Advanced commission. Write or apply MR. N. P. BENSON, 450 Park Square Building, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Warm, quiet, well-furnished rooms; near Christian Science church. HULIT, Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Several pleasant sunny rooms, water in closet; one suitable practitioner's office. Tel. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Clean, attractive, sunny quiet rooms; private, semi-private baths; refined home; garage. COM. 9063.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 47 Gibbs Street — Pleasant rooms in private home, near transportation; business people preferred; references required. Asp. 1460.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 23 Concord Avenue—Warm, quiet room for business woman; breakfasts optional. Call evenings only. Kirkland 8539.

COOLIDGE CORNER, 1450 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.—Large front and other rooms; well heated. LONgwood 9684.

MIAMI, FLA.—New, attractive guest rooms; convenient to everything; selected clientele. Penn-Hall, 7320 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—Large; 2 daybeds; young business persons; home privileges; references; 8th Sub., 9th L.

N. Y. C., 96th (Corner Madison)—Attractive front room near bath; suitable one or two persons; reasonable. Tel. AT. 9-1715.

N. Y. C., 622 West 114th Street (31)—Clean, light, comfortable, double rooms; near church and Columbia; telephone; $8.00.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant rooms in beautiful waterfront home, located in exclusive residential section of Snell Isle on Tampa Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Badminton; near Golf Course. Breakfast if desired. 1345 Brightwater Blvd. Phone 8972.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., 509 26th St.—In large private home, attractive room, with sleeping porch; adjoining bath.

ROOMS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Gentleman student wishes to share large room near Massachusetts Institute of Technology; on car line. COM. 8883.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Willing, reliable, long experience; best of reference; married; go anywhere. Box P-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR would like driving position part or full time; handy and willing. Box K-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN, 36, educated, widely traveled, 15 years of unusually successful experience in selling to a clientele requiring intelligent, alert, courteous service, wishes an interview with company requiring sales ability; sales correspondent or assistant to executive. Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

AMERICAN, Protestant, middle-aged widow wishes position as attendant-companion; careful driver. Mystic 0883-W (Medford, Mass.).

UNENCUMBERED widow desires position as companion; free to travel, good driver; furnish best references. Address G-100, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

WALTHAM, MASS.—Experienced nurse-companion or housekeeper desires position. Write Mrs. R. Ballantine, 49 Fiske Ave. Tel. 0283-W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DRAMASCOPE STUDIO for creative acting, dancing; adults, juniors, children. BRENDA PHILLIPS, 685 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. RIverside 9-4417.

MORNING classes in painting, oil or watercolor; abstract or academic approach. FRITZ PFEIFFER of Provincetown, 15 Fayette St., near intersection Tremont and Broadway, Boston.

SPEAK WITH DISTINCTION

Enrich voice quality. Simple, direct method: result of long years' teaching and experience in theatre. Trained in America and Europe. Class starts Feb. 1. Phone 9-1 for free interview.
MME. ENGEL SUMNER
(pupil of Sarah Bernhardt)
495 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. Su. 7-9757

VOICE DEVELOPMENT—beginning to professional career; superior instruction; moderate terms. ALICE ROSELD, 320 West 83rd Street, N. Y. C. EN. 2-2912.

YOU ARE MY GUEST
Tuesday, Jan. 30th, 2-4 P. M.
"My Bible Reading Class"
M. Suzanne Mackay, STUDIO 716, Steinway Hall
113 W. 57TH ST., N. Y. C.—UN. 4-5790

WANTED

COLLEGE GIRL will join another girl wishing to share or seeking kitchenette apartment; BO. 4-6800 (802). Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—5-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

It Pays to Shop
AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line."
403 N. 20TH

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave B Ph 3-5164

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 3 Stores

Mt. Brook	2-1184
1104 So. 12th Street	3-8377
1014 So. 20th Street	7-5871

ALABAMA

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing Our
FEBRUARY SALE
Now is the time to buy your new furniture, rugs, draperies and electrical goods. Buy on our easy club plan at sale prices.
FRANK TENNILLE FURNITURE CO.
109-111 Commerce St., 212-214 Bibb St.

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires. Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court St. C-4548

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

DOOLITTLE HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware and Sporting Goods
435-437 Twelfth Street

CORAL GABLES

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

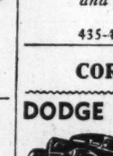
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you—you should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Phone 4-1034

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

SMART SISTERS COFFEE SHOP
In Fernwood Hotel, Main St. on Peninsula
The best in sea foods, meats and home-made pastries. Really hot home-made soup. All food well cooked and served well in friendly atmosphere at reasonable prices.


THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store for Men and Women
Foot comfort and fashion Fitted by experts
104 S. BEACH STREET

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
613 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Curtis Dry Goods Company
153 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 E. Laura Phone 5-8867

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MIAMI, FLA.
ANNUAL ANTIQUE SHOW
held
February 12 to 15th, incl.
WOMAN'S CLUB BLDG.
1737 N. Bayshore Drive
sponsored by
YE OLD ANTIQUE SHOP
1822 Biscayne Blvd., Phone 2-8064

Headquarters for
RADIO
and Everything Electrical
Shelley's
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove Ph. 4-6404

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1907 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE PHONE 2-1853

Choice Meats
Groceries, Vegetables
Fruits and Sea Foods
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3023 Biscayne Boulevard
Phone 2-8712 Free Delivery

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

EVERYTHING
for
THE TABLE
BERT'S GROCERTERIA
3440 Main Highway Coconut Grove
Phone 4-1631

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MIAMI BEACH

Pinto
Ladies' Tailleur
HIGH GRADE FURS
FURS RESTYLED
1642 Euclid Ave. Phone 5-7068
FURS STORED

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963
12 noon to 7 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
on Normandy Isle
940 Everglades Concourse, Miami Beach
Opposite the Monument
Breakfast - Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Phone 6-9112

Francera
CORSETS
are in to "STAY"
Custom Made and Ready to Wear Trousseaux
663 Lincoln Road Phone 5-2628

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

ORLANDO

INEZ THOMAS DESIGNER
The Gloria Hat Shoppe
Original Designers of Millinery
WE CLEAN AND REMODEL ALL TYPES OF HATS
You will now find in our selection lovely imported straws and pastel felts.
2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Puritan Meats
Phone 9833—9834 Orlando, Fla.

PALM BEACH

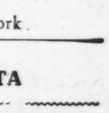
R. Walter Mack Shop
247 WORTH AVE.
Hats and Gowns
Models
Custom Work

SARASOTA

The Sport Shop
QUAKER and LARKWOOD HOSIERY
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
AT FIVE POINTS

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We sell Monitor-advertised Foods

Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph 4787

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
137 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious

Midway Groves
SARASOTA, FLA.

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300 — Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opp. Poinsettia Hotel

ANNE JOHNSON
CORSET SHOP
Invites you to call and see the new spring line
LILY OF FRANCE
Duosettes and Girdles
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Oranges Grapefruit Tangerines Pecans Jellies Cocoanuts
Half bushel, 30 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.75
Peck basket, 17 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.25
FERN GRILL FRUIT PACKING CO.
135 SECOND ST. NORTH
Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, Proprietors
Established 22 Years

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin Street

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach — Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 DATURA STREET
Specializing in
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
KRAUSS, Inc.
JEWELERS
S. E. Krauss, President
321 Clematis St.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES Plymouth SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Central Grocery
A PLEEZING Food Store
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
102 West Central Free Delivery
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

By Special License from the Ethel Corporation
We now offer
GENUINE ETHEL GAS
for 21c per gallon
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE. N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS
FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2155

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Delicious open Sandwiches
Danish specialty for lunch or party.
Kobenhavn Morrebrod
Fabrik Vester Farimagsgade 13
Central 2075 Fri Notering

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Goth 8147
Moderate Prices Goods Delivered

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KOX
Kohlen—Import A. G.
Steinentorberg 18
Tel. 2.28.70 B. K. G. Marken
COAL

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Wollenhof
Aktiengesellschaft
Jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bubenberg BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Everything for Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte silb. Kerzenleuchter
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anct. Me. Louis-Auguste METRAL Fondée en 1889
ETUDE de
Me. LEON GRABER
HUISSIER—JUDICIAIRE (LAWYER)
Auction Sales, Declarations, Protests, Advice and Examination of Banking and Real Estate transactions.
Rue du Rhône 29 1er. Etage Tel. 4.07.55

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

LAUSANNE

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent and Finger Waving
RITTER
11 Rue du Pré Tel. 2.64.56

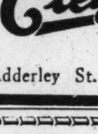
FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

paul Bertschi
Bäckerei u. Konditorei
Lavaterstrasse 83 Telephon 3.36.40
Filialen: Rennweg 4 u. 13, Sternenstr. 31, Augustinergasse 46
Spezialität: Feine englische Cakes nach alten englischen Original-Rezepten
(Baker and Confectioner)

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk



Meller
LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 20 beim Paradeplatz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Albrecht Schlapfer
Lintescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

NEW CLOTHES TO MEET SUMMER

Once again all eyes are turned to us as the arbiter of Fashion. For the Summer Mode has made its debut here with every significant feature of Chic! Charming Lines! Newness of Colour! And now the smart world of Fashion comes here to select the lovely new things where Fashion Prestige is definitely assured.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 8 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

SEA POINT
DEACON & WILSON
GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Armistice

Shipping Clerk (reading report of Cabinet Minister's speech): "I hope this is true. He says that the battle against depression is won."

Colleague: "Let's show that to the boss and perhaps he'll cease firing!"—Dundee People's Journal.

Too Early for Milk

A couple of tourists called at a Maine farm house of an early morning recently. "We were wondering," spoke up the lady, "if we could get a glass of fresh milk?"

"Now that's too bad," sympathized the housewife, "but you see we live quite a ways from the city, and the milkman hasn't got here yet!"

Thumbs Down!

The pest that I
Like less and less
Is the saucy wag
Who says: "Oh, yes?"

We'd like to squelch,
All are agreed,
The miss who says:
"I'm so intrigued!"
—Grenville Kleiser

"That chocolate eclair makes my mouth water—so I'll have sponge cake."

No Exceptions

An Irish attorney, pleading before Lord Norbury, was holding forth on the law: "A man's home is his castle," and said of his client's house, "The rain may enter it; the king cannot!"

"What," exclaimed Lord Norbury, "not even the reigning king?"

Mac Gets Engaged

She: "Now that we're engaged, dear, you'll give me a ring, won't you?"

He: "Yes, certainly, darling. What's your number?"—New Zealand Railways Magazine.

Why Waste the Money?

"Lighthouse no good for fog," says a Chinese. "Lighthouse he shine, whistle he blow, fog bell he ring—and fog he come in just the same,"—Cornell Widow.

Not Missed

"Did your girls miss their father on their recent trip?"

"No, they took plenty of money along with them."

Muffled

Car Owner: "I fixed that knock in my motor myself."

Mechanic: "How?"

"Simple—I just loosened up one of the mudguards!"

The Pied Typer

The man who runs the tinkling linotype,
Across the keyboard dearly loves to swipe
His fingers, thereby bring into view
The justly famous "etaoin shrdlu."

So thus we often see this pi-line queer
Amid news stories puckishly appear:
So said the king, as troops passed in review:
"These are our bravest etaoin shrdlu!"

When romance fills the linotyper's life,
Then to the woman he would make his wife
He whispers, "Dear I love no one but you;
My darling, will you etaoin shrdlu?"

In politics he sometimes takes a hand
And gives his views on how to run the land:
"To cut expense and raise the revenue,"
He says, "let Congress etaoin shrdlu."

—Page 7 of "The Pied Typer of Shrdlu-Etaoin" by H. S. G. Reprint from the Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore.

Daily Anecdote

His Share

During the stormy days of 1848, two men entered Rothschild's Bank in Frankfort, Germany, and said to the banker: "You have millions and millions, and we have nothing; you must divide with us."

"Very well," he answered, to their surprise, "what do you suppose the firm of Rothschild is worth?"

"About forty millions of florins."

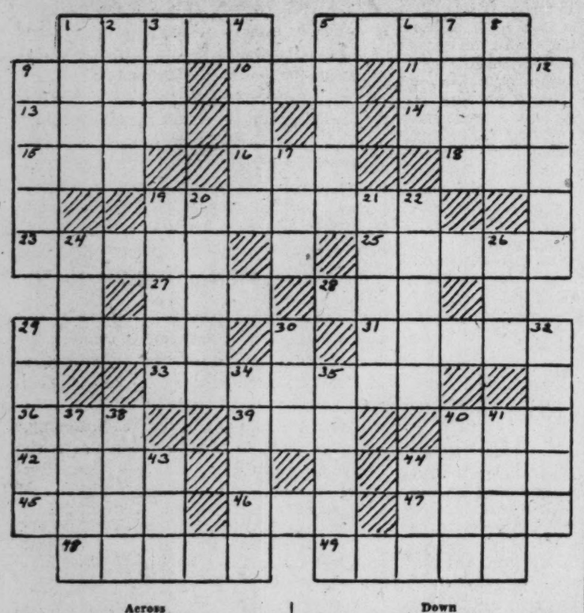
"All right," said the banker. "There are 40,000,000 people in Germany; that will be a florin apiece. Here's yours."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is faithful, who shall stablish you, and keep you from evil.*
—II THES. 3:3.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

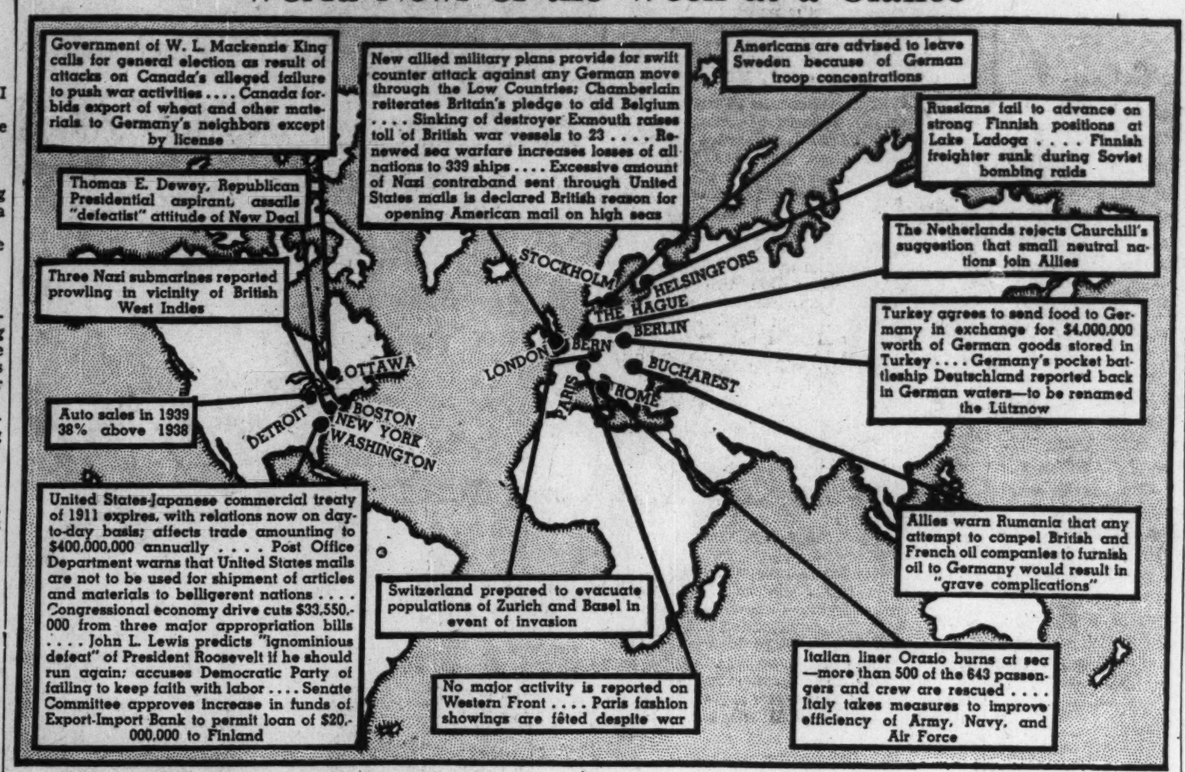
1—Who is described as the father of those that dwell in tents?
8—Who wrote "The Three Musketeers"?
9—Who was author of one of New Testament books?
10—What is a river between Brazil and northern Paraguay?
11—Who was 12th king of Judah?
13—Who was a son of Judah (I Chron. 2:3)?
14—What tree is used in Maine's coat of arms?
15—In speaking of Biblical Adah, what pronoun would you use?
16—What is a piece of knitted work used to support a vase?
18—What kind of a number is not divisible by 2 without leaving a remainder?
19—If you visited N'nning, whom would you see?
23—In bowling, what is score made by knocking down all pins in 2 bowls?
25—Would a cirrus be a fruit, cloud, or canoe?
27—A tavern is what?
28—What is a common article of food among native Hawaiians?
29—What city of Oklahoma is an oil center?
31—What ungulate, chiefly nocturnal, is shy and gentle?
32—What are young hens?
36—Would the ensiellus have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
39—What is a city of Germany?
40—Last book of the Bible (abbr.)
42—What is another name for the agalloch?
44—What is Korah called in Jude 11?
45—What was first name of an American author of western stories?
46—What was one of towns of Benjamin (I Chron. 8:12)?
47—Who was chief god of mythology of the Eddas?
48—What was a town in mountainous part of Judah (Josh. 15:58)?
49—What is a commune of the Netherlands?

Down

1—Peter Paul Rubens was born in what month?
2—What was a place on south boundary of Judah (Josh. 15:3)?
3—Who was one of porters appointed by David for the ark?
4—Who was brother of Goliath (I Chron. 20:5)?
5—Beatrice inspired the muse of what poet?
6—An atlas is a collection of what (sing.)?
7—Who was one of sons of Beriah (I Chron. 8:14)?
8—Who was author of "Indiana"?
9—Whose brother was James the Great?
12—What was one of landmarks on north border of land of Israel (Num. 34:8)?
17—What insect is mentioned in Proverbs?
19—What is name of a county of Georgia?
20—What is a commune of Switzerland?
21—What American general conducted the war against Mexico?
22—What is Greek form of Elijah?
24—What is a famous French winter resort?
26—Who was father of Bezaleel (Ex. 31:2)?
29—What is birthstone for November?
30—What river of France flows into the Rhine?
33—What birds fed Elijah (sing.)?
34—What town of Egypt occupies site of ancient Thebes?
35—Who was father of Shechem (Acts 7:16)?
37—Who was any of several kings of Amalekites (I Sam. 15)?
38—What is opposed to "wax"?
40—What is a measure of Denmark?
41—What is poetic name of Thomas Moore's birthplace?
43—What is name of an inland sea between Arabia and Africa?
44—What is a cape of Massachusetts?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Government of W. L. Mackenzie King calls for general election as result of attacks on Canada's alleged failure to push war activities . . . . Canada forbids export of wheat and other materials to Germany's neighbors except by license
Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential aspirant, assails "defeatist" attitude of New Deal
Three Nazi submarines reported prowling in vicinity of British West Indies
Auto sales in 1939 38% above 1938
United States-Japanese commercial treaty of 1911 expires, with relations now on day-to-day basis; affects trade amounting to $400,000,000 annually . . . . Post Office Department warns that United States mails are not to be used for shipment of articles and materials to belligerent nations . . . . Congressional economy drive cuts $33,550,000 from three major appropriation bills . . . . John L. Lewis predicts "ignominious defeat" of President Roosevelt if he should run again; accuses Democratic Party of failing to keep faith with labor . . . . Senate Committee approves increase in funds of Export-Import Bank to permit loan of $20,000,000 to Finland
New allied military plans provide for swift counter attack against any German move through the Low Countries; Chamberlain reiterates Britain's pledge to aid Belgium . . . . Sinking of destroyer Exmouth raises toll of British war vessels to 23 . . . . Renewed sea warfare increases losses of all nations to 339 ships . . . . Excessive amount of Nazi contraband sent through United States mails is declared British reason for opening American mail on high seas
Americans are advised to leave Sweden because of German troop concentrations
Russians fail to advance on strong Finnish positions at Lake Ladoga . . . . Finnish freighter sunk during Soviet bombing raids
The Netherlands rejects Churchill's suggestion that small neutral nations join Allies
Turkey agrees to send food to Germany in exchange for $4,000,000 worth of German goods stored in Turkey . . . . Germany's pocket battleship Deutschland reported back in German waters—to be renamed the Lützow
Allies warn Rumania that any attempt to compel British and French oil companies to furnish oil to Germany would result in "grave complications"
Switzerland prepared to evacuate populations of Zurich and Basel in event of invasion
No major activity is reported on Western Front . . . . Paris fashion showings are fêted despite war
Italian liner Orazio burns at sea—more than 500 of the 643 passengers and crew are rescued . . . . Italy takes measures to improve efficiency of Army, Navy, and Air Force
STOCKHOLM
HELSINGFORS
THE HAGUE
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LONDON
BERN
PARIS
BUCHAREST
ROME
OTTAWA
DETROIT
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON

Manly Manners

I heard the elevator man say, "Nothing could help more Than to have the folks who ride with me Just kindly call their floor."
R.C.

Pure Delight

You were made for enjoyment and the world was filled with things which you will enjoy, unless you are too proud to be pleased by them, or too grasping to care for what you cannot turn to other account than mere delight.—John Ruskin.

Daily Quotation

FROM the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.—CARLYLE.

Cabbages and Kings

☞The fastest growing tree is the balsa. The seed, although a little more than a pinhead in size, sprouts and grows to a height of 75 feet, with a diameter exceeding 2 feet, within five years. The wood of this unique tree is lighter than cork. ☞There are 18 State capitals on the Mississippi River and its numerous tributaries. ☞Nine-tenths of the more than 500 cities in the world with populations exceeding 100,000 are found in the Northern Hemisphere. ☞The freezing point is not necessarily the dividing line between rain and snow. U. S. Weather Bureau statistics show that rain has fallen when the temperature has been as low as 21, and that snow has come down when the mercury was as high as 40. ☞Out of 1,000 adults in the U. S., 109 have high school diplomas, and 29 have college degrees.

Sunbonnet Sue

If going half way to be friendly isn't enough, it will pay To try two thirds, and then three fourths And last, go all of the way!
L.M.

Things Nearest

The best things are nearest: breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Monitor Movie Guide

Brother Rat and a Baby (Warner)—Farce-comedy relating further adventures of the characters introduced in "Brother Rat," including the efforts to find a job for one of them as athletic coach, and the complications introduced by an infant. Wayne Morris, Eddie Albert, Priscilla Lane, Jane Wyman, Jane Bryan.—Adults and young people.

The Fighting 69th (Warner)—War film about the New York Regiment in training camp and at the front, with detailed scenes of trench conflict. The central figures are a fictional private, the black sheep of the regiment, and the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Roman Catholic chaplain, who seeks to bring him back into line. James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, George Brent.—Adults.

Gone With the Wind (Selznick-MGM)—Super-film from Margaret Mitchell's novel, running nearly four hours, capturing the vitality, tempo, and sweep of action of the original story, recounting most of the remembered events against a background of the Civil War in the vicinity of Atlanta, and setting forth the characters with their vigors and shortcomings as they were recorded in the book. Vivien Leigh is the successful counterpart of the Scarlett O'Hara of the novel; Clark Gable, Rhett Butler. Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neil.—Adults and mature young people.

The Grapes of Wrath (20th Century-Fox)—Faithful film transcription of John Steinbeck's novel about the migration of Oklahoma farmers to California, but bringing the language into conformity with Hays regulations and ending on a note of hope. Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell, John Carradine, Charles Grapewin, Dorris Bowdon, Russell Simpson.—Adults and mature young people.

High School (20th Century-Fox)—Loosely woven comedy about the educational, social, and athletic adventures of a girl sent from a ranch to attend high school in San Antonio. Jane Withers has the part. Joe Brown Jr., Paul Harvey, Lloyd Corrigan.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"The Great Victor Herbert," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

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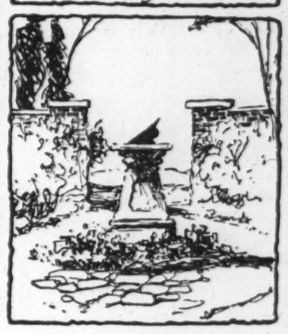

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Los Angeles

A company of singers well known to movie audiences and to the American concert stage, as well, goes several times each year to rural Negro churches to put on their finished, unaccompanied performance of the southern spirituals.

This group, the Hall Johnson Choir, is probably best known for its singing in "Green Pastures" throughout its long run in New York City, and in the Hollywood screen version.

These out-of-town appearances are given without thought of remuneration. On the contrary, they are the joyous acknowledgment of a debt to the source from which the Choir draws its material.

Thus the impulse that leads these artists to share their gifts is all of a piece with the beauty of their singing.

Ulster's Main Ports

The principal ports of Ulster, Ireland, are Belfast, Londonderry, Coleraine and Newry. Belfast is the most important of them.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*We're Not Saying He Can't*

By LE PELLEY

HI, BENJAMIN— COMING DOWN?
NO THANKS
HELLO TUBBY— COMING DOWN?
NO— I'VE QUIT THESE CHILDISH GAMES . . . !
OH TUBBY! ARE YOU . . . ?
NO— FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME I . . . ;
WHOOPS
WELL . . . WHAT ARE YOU STARING AT? A FELLOW CAN CHANGE HIS MIND, CAN'T HE ?!

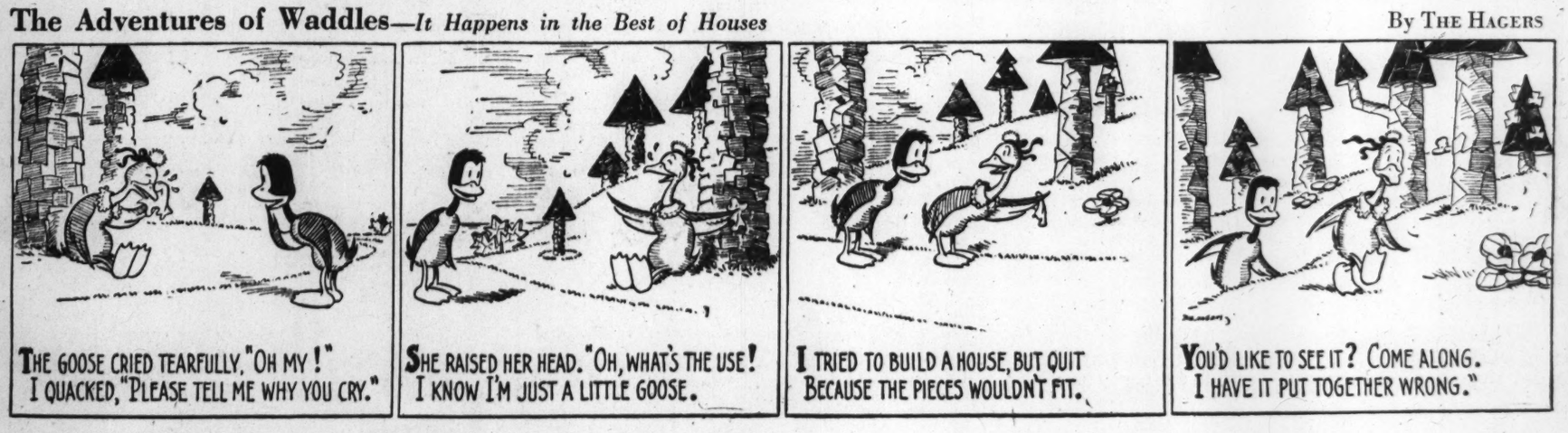
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And I Had a Nice Time Too—*

By RODGERS

It looked pretty cold and snowy today so I said to myself, "Brr! Guess I'll stay indoors where it's nice and warm—"
But just then a little sparrow landed on a nearby shrub and he seemed so chirpy and busy—
That I decided that snoozing and loafing indoors might not be so much fun after all—
And out I went—

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Happens in the Best of Houses*

By THE HAGERS


THE GOOSE CRIED TEARFULLY, "OH MY!" I QUACKED, "PLEASE TELL ME WHY YOU CRY."
SHE RAISED HER HEAD. "OH, WHAT'S THE USE! I KNOW I'M JUST A LITTLE GOOSE.
I TRIED TO BUILD A HOUSE, BUT QUIT BECAUSE THE PIECES WOULDN'T FIT.
YOU'D LIKE TO SEE IT? COME ALONG. I HAVE IT PUT TOGETHER WRONG."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Canada Tries Democracy

Elections in wartime always find it difficult to escape the charge of political expediency. Certainly the dramatic circumstances which have brought Canada suddenly before the polls are proving no exception.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, stung by criticisms of his Liberal Government's contribution to the war, has dissolved Parliament with the declaration that he is thus following the democratic principle of a direct appeal to the people. But the Opposition can charge that the unexpected action has cut off all parliamentary debate. Issues that might be composed by questioning in the Commons will now become the focus of more heated but probably less illuminating oratory during the electoral campaign.

Mr. King points out, probably with benefit of advice from London, that there may be a major military offensive in the spring. He wants to deal with political problems first. The Opposition points out that Mr. King's tenure would expire in the Autumn. He would then be in a much less strategic position to conduct a campaign.

Even this political disagreement promises to be submerged during the next few weeks in argument over what Canada is doing in the war. Social problems will wait. Basic economic issues vital to the Dominion will be sidetracked while the people weigh Canada's position as the "Allied arsenal."

But even more important than assessment of Canada's war effort will be the revelation of the extent to which democratic procedure can still exist under war conditions. Canada today is under stringent emergency restrictions. Its now-dissolved Parliament was expected to provide a striking example of free speech and open criticism—an example which would have been highly significant in a nation engaged in a struggle to maintain the ideals of a liberal civilization.

Mr. King's record will not be written only in terms of his success at the polls. It will also be etched in the manner in which the campaign is conducted and the extent to which the Government refrains from using its temporarily strategic powers of wartime censorship and control.

Religion and the Child

The relation of religious instruction to the schools is one of the most important problems in American education. In their effort to maintain the Nation's traditional and wise separation of Church and State, many schools ignore the fact of God altogether. Many children are growing to manhood or womanhood in a great Christian land with no practical sense of the availability and usefulness of religion.

Many who urge religious training in schools doubtless are really urging doctrinal or denominational training. The school, mindful of this and of probable pitfalls, has deliberately left the problem with the home; while the home, whose tendency of recent years is to shove its functions upon the school, has not faced a transition condition squarely. What with all this and the numbers of families having no church connections, the bald facts are that in the United States 16,000,000 of the 30,000,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17 are said to be receiving no religious instruction whatever.

The Roman Catholic answer is, to date, the parochial school. A few Protestant denominations provide summer Bible schools. In some cities parents, with the co-operation of the churches, have arranged for weekday church schools which children attend voluntarily on time released by the schools for the purpose. These are denominational solutions. In the undenominational field are the required daily Bible readings without comment, in the public schools of some States; and in a few non-sectarian private schools, the vocational counseling and ethics or "standards" classes, in which some religious thinking is brought to bear upon individual problems.

The recent White House Conference on Children in a Democracy went on record as noting that "historically it was never intended that the separation of Church and State should deprive children of the resources of religion." This Conference, and also a growing number of parents and educators, have further pointed out that religion is a mainstay of democracy.

The problem calls for particularly clear and able thinking. World conditions and the aggression of non-Christian nations indicate the need of consideration, active and immediate.

Where Did You Get . . . ?

The poet who decided that the crowning glory of woman is her hair might have added that the crowning glory of man is his hat, in which, according to the makers and purveyors, there impends a 1940 change. The prediction is that the "telescope" style, which had a vogue in the early century, will come back. This for softs and straws; the derby, a stand-patter since 1874, still retaining its dome. Somewhat like a telescope, the upper part of the crown will be retracted and projected, thus leaving an encircling hollow. The makers and purveyors remember 1909, when, by census report, 35,891,024 fur felt hats were manufactured in the telescope style.

The shape of hats to come is a subject worthy of a Wells. But those of yesterday are worth a passing thought. They were once comparatively low, like a squat beehive with a circular, dependent brim. Then up and up they went like miniature steeples on flat plates. Cavaliers went in for a low crown much befeathered, Puritans for an undecorated sugar loaf.

The properly-hatted man's hat wardrobe, says the Fashion Committee of the Hat Style Council, which determines this matter for the makers and purveyors, must contain twelve hats; but in selecting the present "most distinguished and well-hatted" Americans, the Council seems to have found one less than a dozen. Superfluously (as it would appear) the Council has given each of them twelve hats.

Mr. Green's Amendments

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appearing before the House of Representatives' special investigating committee, described in general terms four amendments he would like to see made to the Wagner Labor Act, each of which deserves careful weighing.

The first of these is a pending proposal to require the Board to grant separate representation to any craft or class of workers in which a majority wish it. This is designed to protect craft unions by preventing their being swallowed up in the larger bargaining unit of an industrial union. Its effect, if carried to extremes, might be to divide and even disintegrate union activities. Yet such a provision has long existed in the Railway Labor Act, and it probably would be found workable in the broader field of labor relations without destroying industrial unionism in the mass production factories.

A second proposal is that the Act should permit direct review by a Circuit Court of Appeals in representation cases. This matter of who shall be the bargaining agent is as important as any involved in the Wagner Act. Therefore, it calls for judicial review, and this would be hastened by permitting entrance immediately into the Appellate rather than Federal District Court.

The third demand that "outrageous delays" in holding hearings and rendering decisions should be eliminated is rather too general to be made the basis of legislation. It doesn't help much to command a person to run a 100-yard dash in 10 seconds. Better selection of staff personnel and better financial provision for obtaining help in a difficult pioneering work would doubtless be reflected in faster procedure.

Mr. Green's final point is a blanket indictment of all three members of the present National Labor Relations Board and a recommendation that it be displaced by an entirely new five-man board. There are obvious objections to the way the NLRB has administered the law in many cases. But to say that the present board, including Chairman Warren S. Madden, who has steered it through the trying times of exploring an entirely new governmental field, and Dr. William M. Leiserson, whose recent appointment has given wholesome balance, should be dismissed, is going rather far. It is hardly a step to be taken at the dictation of one man if the administration of the Board can be improved by simpler means.

Trade Essential to Recovery

Added evidence that New England is not by any means a unit in opposition to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is seen in the endorsement of its fundamentals by the conservative Providence Journal, published in the textile manufacturing State of Rhode Island, which has a tradition of high tariffism. Probably most of the United States will support the Journal's view that trade revival, fostered by the Hull trade treaties, is essential to economic recovery.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Two Brothers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being deeply desirous of seeing England and Germany at peace, one prays to understand the situations that seem to be the basic causes of the outbreak of war. We know that in individual affairs if enmity and misunderstanding crop up between two people, usually friends, it can be healed and normal relationship again experienced.

One is reminded in these days of the story of Jacob and Esau, the two estranged brothers who lived in fear and enmity of each other for a long time. Jacob had wronged Esau and Esau had hated Jacob. However, Jacob, more spiritually-minded than Esau, was able to rise above the fear and animosity, and go more than half way to meet Esau. It was only after a great inward struggle that Jacob finally manifested enough spiritual courage to go forth to effect a reconciliation with his brother, the brother who had purposed to kill him. Yet remember their happy meeting.

In international affairs today might not a parallel to this story be drawn? Hatred of Hitler is not going to heal the breach and animosity between two nations. Although we of the English-speaking world are shocked by the evil that has seemed to flow from the hands of the leader of the German people, nevertheless, perhaps because we understand more of good, we need to go meekly without pride to meet the brother-nation which errs, realizing that we, too, have made mistakes, and a mistaken sense is healable.

Washington — G. J.

Trade Treaties With Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to commend the position taken by the Government in denouncing the trade treaty of 1911 with Japan and the statements of Ambassador Grew and of Assistant Secretary of State Welles.

Secondly, and of immediate importance, I want to voice my concern over the rising threat to home industry, our outlying possessions in the Pacific, and our long-term interests of trade and commerce in the Far East, that comes from Japan.

The reality of this threat is clear, not only from the action of Japanese militarists in Chinese areas under their present jurisdiction. Some of the more obvious of these detrimental actions are:

> Insults to persons, insults to our flag, damage to American property, obstacles to our trade, interference with gold deliveries, financial turmoil, indirect trouble from blockade, a flouting of the Nine-Power Pact, and a callous disregard of all decencies due to human beings of any race or color.

The imminence and magnitude of the Japanese threat is implied in a recent news article showing that the Japanese Cabinet approved on December 8 a budget of which 64 per cent is for military purposes.

The United States cannot afford, merely for current and passing profits, to renew a trade agreement with Japan. It is to our interest to break the stranglehold that Nation has on the Orient by every practical pacific, economic, and financial means in our power. We should rewrite the treaty only on terms of a truly independent China covering at least the area called China that existed before January, 1931.

Andover, Mass. — CORNELIUS A. WOOD

Answering the Census

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe in answering the census questions, but let the authorities beware of sending as census taker the next-door neighbor. The task of gathering such personal information should be assigned to men or women unknown to the neighborhood. E. C. H.

Melrose, Mass.

Can It Remain a Question?

Christian Democracy

The Bookshelf

"Democracy," says Mr. Middleton Murry in THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY (London: Jonathan Cape. 6s. 6d.), "is not sure to triumph under democracy." He is using the term equivocally; the true democracy, he means, is not sure to triumph under the false, where freedom is "in the main the freedom of individuals to make a profit out of others."

The system which he is "defending" in this book is an ideal state of society that is nowhere completely realized; and he examines it in relation to the only other social system which really challenges it, namely Communism. Why not National Socialism also? Because Fascist or National Socialist theory is not in his opinion a serious theory of society at all; it is gangsterism.

But Marxian theory is at least an attempt to grapple with the problem of the organization of men within the State. It shows a form of society in which all men have learned to live the "socialized" life, the individual sinking his identity in the collective unity of the State. As Marx conceived it, this society could be achieved only through revolution.

Mr. Murry points out that this doctrine today is already out of date in the "democratic" countries where the working classes have conquered the franchise; there does not exist a Marxian proletariat destitute of property or rights, nor a bourgeoisie possessed of a complete monopoly. The class revolution becomes increasingly meaningless, the democratic franchise already conveying all the power (if the people care to use it) which the proletariat was asked to seize.

* * *

Mr. Murry devotes more space to the history of Marxian theory than is necessary to his theme, which is that Marxian Communism does not solve the problem of individual happiness, and that that problem can be solved only in a democracy based on the conception of individual freedom and human brotherhood. Marxism in his opinion fails because it leaves out the Christian virtues and ideals. It lacks something that he hesitatingly calls "religion." But he is at pains to show that he means something different from what sometimes passes for religion or Christianity.

"Christianity will either become real, or it will disappear. Marxism will either become Christian or it will disappear. There will be left of a Europe which could discard the religious illusion, but could not recreate the religious reality, only a desert of barbarism and savagery. And the place where this issue will be decided is within the democracies."

Britain, France, and the United States are democracies in the sense that the franchise has put it in the power of the people to create any kind of society they like; but they will not create a society in which people are free in the best sense of the term unless they themselves, the people, desire the good, and use their power aright. He sees on every side exploitation and continued abuse of economic power. But this will not be set right by a class war. A State would not be a democracy if the working class or any other class pursued its interests "as a class." A part of the community can pursue its own interests only by "pursuing the interests of society as a whole." So he comes finally to the doctrine that true democracy demands a Christian society, one in which there is "an attempt to approximate the earthly city to the city of God." He requires nothing less than a sort of national conversion, an act of social repentance, to produce the inward grace necessary to democracy.

* * *

What perhaps Mr. Murry underestimates is the degree in which this process of regeneration has already taken place. He has shown that there have already been moves in the evolution of democracy—the working classes have already acquired rights, excessive privilege is modified, a measure of freedom to speak, think, write, and worship has been gained. Movement along the path of social amelioration is an actuality. The desire for peace, in the democracies, is active.

The suggestion that the democracies, unless they undergo a complete spiritual transformation, will go under, is surely to underestimate the fact that during the last hundred years they have been undergoing a spiritual transformation. They are moving slowly, perhaps, but is it fair to deny that they are moving in the very direction which Mr. Murry desires? None the less, it was worth while emphasizing, as he does, that the democracy worth having is one in which the welfare of the individual is the supreme aim, and that that can be attained only through co-operation and good will.

R. A. S.-J.

North . . South . . East . . West

Choosing Platform Planks

By Frank L. Perrin

From now until next June, at least, there will continue much cutting and fitting, much experimental planning, by those who, with becoming ambition, are attempting to build, some sound, some attractive, political party platforms. There is an inordinate and too insistent public demand that those who emerge upon, or are thrust upon the stage as prospective candidates for the Presidency of the United States at once qualify as leaders, as possessors of the qualities and vision of guides out of the troubled land of unbalanced budgets, unemployment, excessive spending, and popular distrust. To attract and hold the fickle attention of the public it seems necessary that each ambitious aspirant must chart some new or unique method, which will catch the popular fancy.

This demand, at the moment, bears heaviest upon the adventurers who seek the open hospitality of the Republican Party camp. They all seem to receive a warm and more or less sincere welcome. Democratic or New Deal aspirants, until a formal renunciation of third-term hopes comes from the present occupant of the White House, apparently deem it imprudent to formulate new party declarations. Those who hope to go forward, after June, with the blessing of the New Deal leadership, remain cautious lest they unnecessarily offend the powers which they fear and would placate.

* * *

It is encouraging, nevertheless, that on all sides and among all those except the political, bureaucratic, and sentimental adherents to the present administrative program, there persists the realization that a solution of the present economic problems must be attempted and insisted upon. No more complex problem, as it is viewed today, has demanded the patriotic and unselfish consideration of the American people since the time of Lincoln. Has any person, singly and unaided by wise counsel, the vision to appraise the problem in its complexities, or the key to the door of the inner room where reside wisdom, true patriotism, charity and unselfishness? Yes, these are the attributes of political leadership in times of crisis and discouragement. The way is not through some side or hidden door. The ways of devious subterfuge, vain promises and selfish ambition have been found to lead farther and farther into the wilderness of defeat and disappointment.

Convinced that even the more ambitious of those who aspire to inherit the remnant of the New Deal power and influence—as well as those who, when opportunity comes, would, under the flag of a subjugated Democratic Party, storm and capture the New Deal citadel—will bide their time until the awaited word is given, the eyes and ears of the American voters look and listen while Republican entered apprentices, fellows, and master architects cut and plan, try and adjust the parts which they hope will fit into a substantial whole.

* * *

Meanwhile it may not be impertinent to inquire what is to be the fate of the recommendations contained in the awaited and possibly unwisely delayed report of the Republican Platform Committee. Party leaders, two years or more ago, won the plaudits of the rank and file of the party when they appointed that committee, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin, and made up of representative men and women in every State. It is no secret that the substantial outline of this report now awaits release and publication, that it may be studied and considered by the people in advance of the national conventions, and in advance, also, of any possible or premeditated action, in star-chamber session behind closed doors when the convention meets.

No inner party rivalry, no desire to perpetuate or break established party traditions of seniority or titular leadership, should deprive the country of the privilege of profiting from the work of this committee. It is known that the report reflects the best thought of both Republicans and Democrats concerning the course to be taken and the means to be adopted that what must be undone and discarded may be abandoned, and that which should be salvaged may be safeguarded. The need of action, in advance of the convention date, is imperative. The people are listening.

The Wide Horizon

Conditioning Good Airs

By Sydney A. Clark

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, the Good Airs of Argentina, have or has been in need of conditioning for many years and the material for this work is that old and rare commodity, understanding. If any North American statesman of modern times has possessed that precious gift of understanding, in abundant measure—a gift quite different from Bismarckian astuteness—it is our present Secretary of State, but he has not been too successful in imbuing his fellow-countrymen with it.

I am a mere traveler, very mere, and lay no claims to being a political commentator, much less a pundit, but anyone who sails or flies to Argentina may feel the cross-currents in the airs of her mighty capital. There is still present, though less marked than in the pre-Hull days, a feeling of irritation against the United States and a haunting suspicion even of our generously-worded public phrases.

In this respect Buenos Aires shows a vastly different attitude from Rio, from Montevideo, and from the west coast capitals. Hudson Strode noted this instantly and emphatically in his "Thunderbird" travels. Katherine Carr comments on it at some length in her recently published "South American Primer." Every visitor sees it and feels it as did I.

* * *

To be personal I may relate that two reporters from the two English-language dailies of B. A. (everyone now calls it that) approached me soon after I had landed and asked me to comment on the city—for publication. "And please don't be too pleasant," said one of them, an engaging youngster. "I can't get a headline if you're too pleasant."

I accommodated by saying that the customs formalities, upon landing at B. A., were among the most irksome and seemingly unfriendly within my travel experience. Confusion was worse confounded; delays appeared (but perhaps were not) deliberate; tourist cameras were objects of vast suspicion; and several touring *Yanquis* were taken by the arm, not too gently, and led to an inner room to be intensively questioned in Spanish.

I am leading myself, in circuitous fashion, to a point which I am tempted to underline like a schoolgirl's diary. It is this. While Argentina would like to sell the United States much more beef, as everybody knows, and while trade restrictions are therefore a basic cause for irritation, another great cause is Argentine feeling that North Americans know nothing about Argentina and care less; that our southbound thoughts, if any, are patronizing, rather than nation-to-nation respectful, that our self-assumed role of Big Brother to all the Latins is one which Argentina itself could play to perfection. Brazil, one might say, could play this role, too, but Brazil's attitude is wonderfully easy-going. Brazil loves the United States well and shows it. Argentina, powerful, ambitious, nationalistic, looks at North Americans from beneath raised brows. Señorita Argentina needs honest (even more than clever) wooing.

* * *

This present minuscule commentary can certainly not touch on the colossal subject of beef but it can give a traveler's prescription for a partial remedy of the other trouble. It would help immeasurably if every citizen of the United States should take the pains to understand that the Argentine citizen also is an American and not a "South American"; that the country of Argentina is a potential Great Power and is fast becoming an actual one; that the country is modern, rich, cool in climate and in human temper; that the city of Buenos Aires, half Paris and half New York, is a very great, progressive, complex, many-subwayed metropolis far beyond the imagining of anyone who has not seen it; and finally that the *Yanqui*, ourself, was not necessarily divinely appointed to "help" (unfortunate word) his proud and able fellow-American of Latin line and language.

One good look at the city of Good Airs will do more than any amount of preaching, heard or read, to remove the scales from North American eyes and reveal the most conspicuous reason for Argentina's pride. It is a prodigious metropolis of two and a half million residents. To drive to the center of it by motor car from the camp (which means "country") is like driving from Surrey to the center of London. After you have driven through solid city for half an hour you still are not there.

Of a dozen avenues which would be great in London or Paris, a single one may serve as an example of Argentine ambitions. The *Avenida 9 de Julio*, a full block wide and at present only five or six blocks long is to be extended nine blocks more. This involves destroying or moving hundreds of modern or even new buildings including one of 23 stories!

"Think nothing of it," Buenos Aires says good-airily. "The broadest avenue in the world must have a decent length as well."

Mirror of World Opinion

Town Forests Pay Dividends

Legislation in this Commonwealth has encouraged the establishment of municipal forests and today 107 Massachusetts cities and towns have forests of their own. In 1924 the town of Merrimac led off by purchasing a tract of woodland. So far the whole thing has been paid for by the crop and an advantage of $4,533 is shown for the town. North Adams has the largest town forest, 6,720 acres, and Westfield is owner of the most profitable, looking for a profit of $20,000.

In many ways a municipality has an advantage over a private individual in the tree business. Growing commercial timber requires the greater part of a lifetime and, of course, permanent ownership of the land. It is good to know that municipalities in Massachusetts have planted more than 6,000,000 trees. This may be regarded as the beginning of a work that will put an enormous number of rather ill-kept acres into production.—*Boston Globe.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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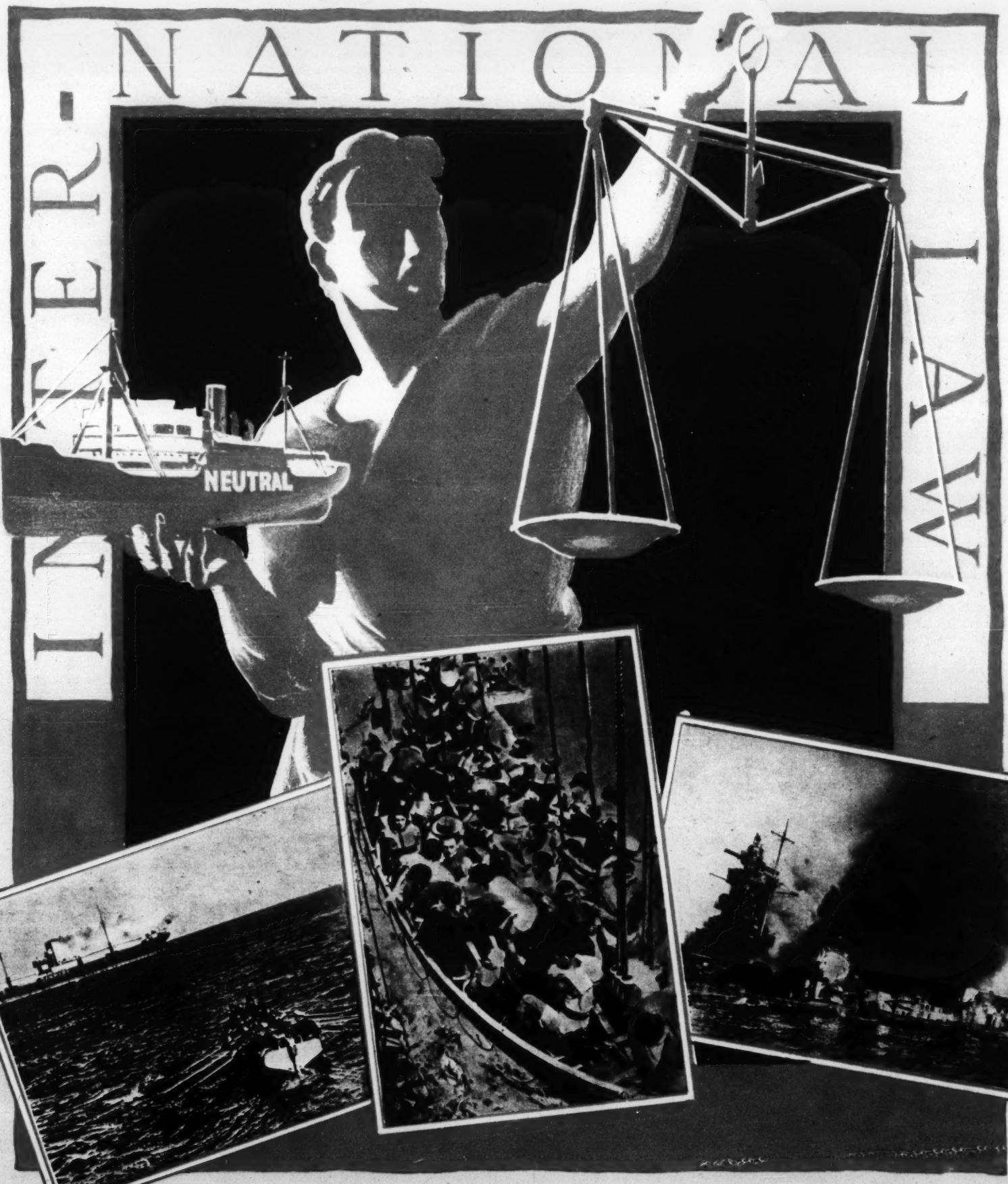


Wide World

International Law Survives

By William E. Masterson

What of international law? Has it been scrapped? The man in the street, quite naturally, is asking these questions as he looks up from his newspaper after reading about incidents which he had supposed to be forbidden by agreements between nations—floating mines, alleged reprisals, search and seizure, bombing of open cities, and many other instances of "outlawed" practices. Here follows a heartening article by an international law authority, who documents the conclusion that mankind has not taken any lasting backward step in its progress toward an ordered society.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

NOT LONG AGO the American nations defined a wide "zone of security" on the high seas which, they resolved, should remain free from the undertaking of belligerent activities. Soon afterward followed the Admiral Graf Spee incident, in which a German man-of-war took refuge from British ships in a neutral port, Montevideo. When given 72 hours by the Uruguayan Government to depart or be interned, she was blown up by her crew. The battle involving this ship took place within that "zone of security." Was that a violation of the law of nations? Is such a zone without sanction by the law of nations? How long could the German vessel remain in the neutral port? These are some of the questions that international lawyers and the governments concerned—England, Germany, and the Republics of the Western Hemisphere—have been hotly debating.

It is significant that the case is being argued in terms of law and not of might. The recent seizure by a German cruiser of the American freighter, City of Flint, its detention in a Russian port, and its final release and the internment of its German prize crew by the Norwegian authorities was debated in similar terms. In times of war, neutrals and belligerents alike urge their rights in terms of law. When differences arise between nations in times of peace, they press their claims in terms of law.

There must, therefore, be something to this thing called "international law." The Constitution of the United States gives Congress power to define and to punish "offenses against the law of nations," and the constitutions of a number of foreign countries provide that the recognized rules of international law are to be considered as a part of their own law and enforced in their courts as such. Mr. Justice Gray of the Supreme Court of the United States declared in the famous case of The Paquette Habana, "International law is a part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice . . . as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination." Lord Parker, in the case of The Zamora, decided by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, observes: "A court which administers international law must ascertain and give effect to a law which is not laid down by any particular state, but originates in the practice and usage long observed by civilized nations in their relations toward each other or in express international agreement." The legal staffs of foreign offices devote the larger part of their time to questions of international law.

The present laws of war have their roots in the practices of belligerents that arose during the latter part of

the Middle Ages. Isolated practices became usages, which, in turn, became legal rules through custom and treaties. In the wars of the Middle Ages, unbelievable cruelties were practiced. These practices were ameliorated somewhat during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Great progress was made during the eighteenth century, and again after the close of the Napoleonic Wars, and especially from the middle of the nineteenth century until the outbreak of the World War in 1914.

Between 1856 and 1907, no less than 15 great multipartite treaties—international legislation—pertaining to the conduct of war, were concluded between the principal powers, including: the Declaration of Paris of 1856, respecting warfare at sea, which enacted, among other things, that a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective, and not fictitious; the Geneva Convention of 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies on the field; the declaration of 1899, forbidding the use of projectiles diffusing asphyxiating and deleterious gases; and the Hague Convention of 1907 concerning the laying of automatic submarine contact mines, which prohibits, (1) the laying of unanchored automatic contact mines, unless they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after those who lay them cease to control them, (2) the laying of anchored mines which do not become harmless as soon as they break loose from their moorings, and (3) the laying of automatic contact mines off the coasts and ports of the enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping.

The race has thus witnessed an advance from savage cruelty to warfare regulated by positive rules recognized in international agreements and general custom. Progress has given the nations a law of peace also. This advance has resulted largely from the benign influence of Christianity. The law of nations had its origins and its growth in this influence. The very elements of this law are, therefore, honesty, justice, and humanity. Since these qualities of thought are the elements of international law, that law more nearly approximates the Golden Rule, or Ten Commandments, than the law of any nation with the possible exception of the tenets of the American Constitution. It has been truly said that in this rule may be found the equitable solution of any problem that might arise between nations. So it is with the law of nations if properly applied and obeyed.

* * *

There have, of course, been breaches of the law of nations, especially of the laws of war, as there are violations of national codes. During the World War, Germany violated and she is today violating the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 by indiscriminately sowing mines along trade routes and off the coasts and ports of England for the sole purpose of intercepting commercial navigation—mines that do not become harmless within the required time—and belligerent and neutral passenger and freight vessels alike are their daily victims. In retaliation, the British Government has announced that it will intercept all goods emanating from German ports, which is being protested by several powers, including the United States, as a contravention of international law. During the World War, Germany used shells containing poisonous gases in violation of the declaration of 1899, and her adversaries resorted to them by way of reprisal. Several other violations might be mentioned. Under the stress of circumstances, the pressure of fear and the heat of hate, belligerents do not always obey the law, but sometimes do what seems expedient and "necessary" from their personal point of view.

We hear it said, therefore, that no such law exists, or that it has been threatened with destruction or completely abandoned. This is idle talk. These violations no more set at naught the system of law that functions smoothly and inconspicuously between nations than the headlined depredations of the Capones annul the legal order under which we live in America. In spite of violations of several agreements relating to war, some of them are scrupulously observed. Our attention is so steadfastly fixed on the spectacular—the illegal use of mines and deleterious gases—that we give little heed to the strict observance of the rules of law relating to prizes (which is distinctly a branch of the law of war), to the treatment of prisoners and wounded, and to many other belligerent activities. We forget that obedience to the law of peace is the rule. Professor Jessup estimates that of the postwar treaties published in the Treaty Series of the League of Nations, which relate largely to peace, and which occupy some 30 feet of shelf space, only about "6 inches" have been violated. John Bassett Moore, who speaks out of a deep experience, is quoted by Mr. Jessup as saying that "International law is on the whole as well observed as municipal law." But even as to those laws that are violated, Elihu Root reminds us: "The law had been broken by a sea power but was still the law; it was necessary that this should be brought before the public mind. The law was not like a teacup or a pitcher, which, once broken, was irretrievably ruined."

Convincing proof that international law works and is a vital force in the affairs of nations is seen in international legislation and court decisions. For three quarters of a century, most of the peoples of the earth have lived under international agreements regulating telegraphic and postal communications. These two unions function so smoothly and orderly in matters of transmitting telegraphic messages and postal communications throughout the world through uniform rules, rates, and routes that few people are aware of their existence. There are many other such leagues that unite the nations in a common purpose and place them under a single system of government. The postwar international agreements that occupy about 30 feet of shelf space cover nearly every field of human endeavor, including accidents to workers employed in loading ships, the employment of women at night, science, art, education, broadcasting by radio, transportation of mail by air, money orders, and the extermination of locusts—to mention only a few.

International courts and commissions and the national courts of many countries hand down annually hundreds of decisions based solely on well-recognized rules of international law. The people are as unaware of most of these decisions as they are of the cases that are decided from day to day in our state courts under the ordinary rules of the common law.

* * *

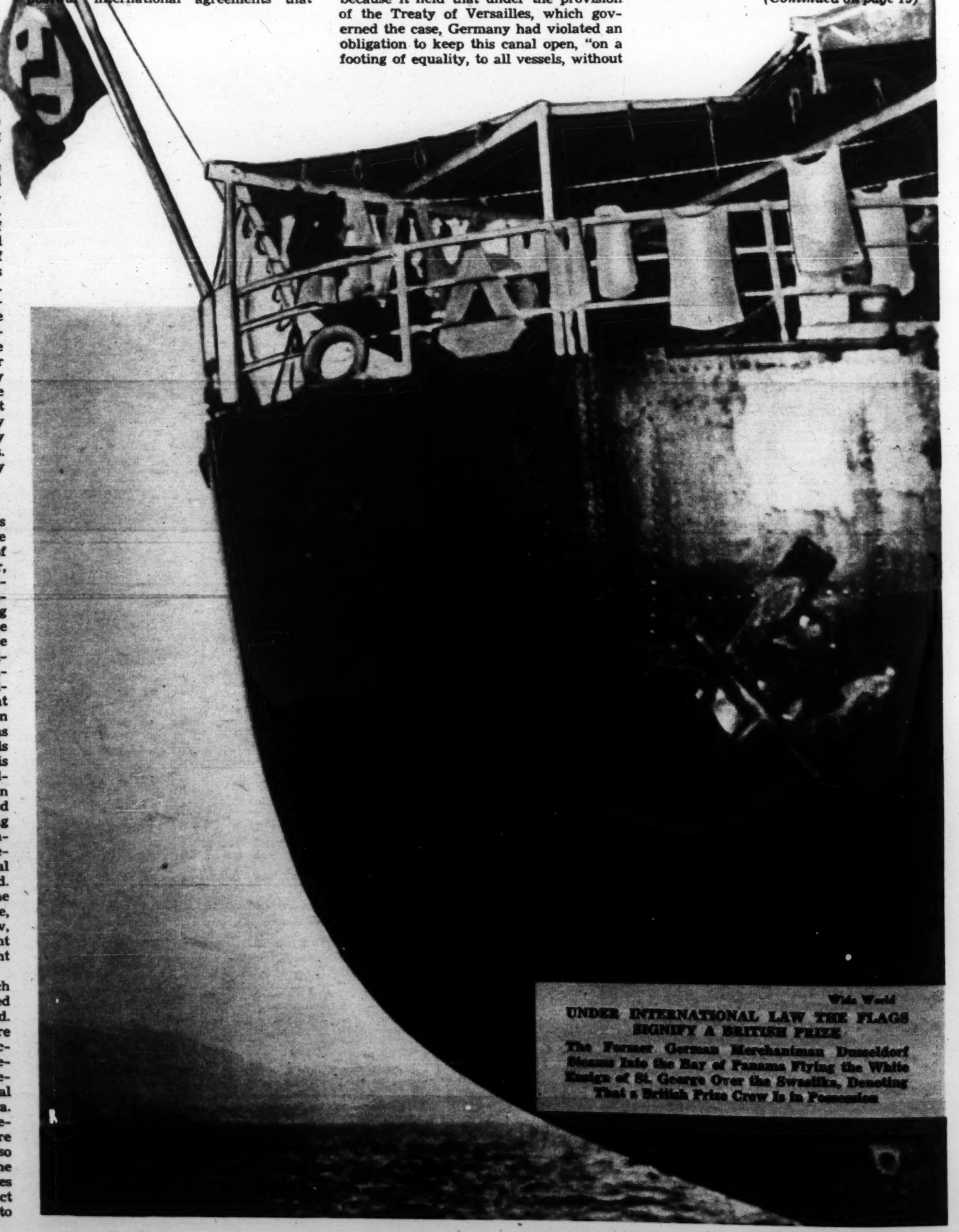
The Permanent Court of International Justice came into being in 1921 under the auspices of the League of Nations. The Statute of this Court requires it to apply to the cases presented to it, "international conventions," "international custom," and "the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations." All nations, whether members of the League or not, have access to this tribunal for purposes of litigation on equal terms. The judgments and advisory opinions rendered and the orders issued to date by this Court alone now fill between 150 and 200 volumes. It functions somewhat like national courts of last resort, as the following examples indicate. In the case of S.S. Wimbledon, it ordered the German Government to pay France 140,749.35 francs as damages resulting from the delay of the French vessel by refusing it passage through the Kiel Canal, because it held that under the provision of the Treaty of Versailles, which governed the case, Germany had violated an obligation to keep this canal open, "on a footing of equality, to all vessels, without making any distinction between war vessels and vessels of commerce," on condition that these vessels belong to nations at peace with Germany. It settled conflicting claims of Denmark and Norway to sovereignty over Eastern Greenland, and it has fixed several important international boundaries. This Court solved the perplexing problem of the free zones around Geneva that had existed between France and Switzerland for over a century; and in a dispute that arose between Poland and Danzig, it decided upon the type of postal service that the Polish Government is entitled under certain treaties to maintain in the port of Danzig.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague in 1899 and now supported by some 45 countries, including the United States, has decided 20-odd involved cases, and the United States has been a party to five of them.

The decisions of these two high tribunals have thus not only furnished solutions of troublesome international questions through the application of the law of nations, but they have established national rights that vitally affected the economic interests of large classes of peoples, including farmers, fishermen, and the recipients of letters and post cards. In every instance, the nations concerned have manifested a willingness to abide by the decision.

Other international tribunals, including arbitral tribunals and claims commissions of various kinds, play an important role on the international scene. In 1929 and 1930, some 30 separate ad hoc international tribunals were functioning, and

(Continued on page 13)



Wide World

UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW THE FLAGS SIGNIFY A BRITISH PRIZE

The Former German Merchantman Duesseldorf Steams Into the Bay of Panama Flying the White Ensign of St. George Over the Swastika, Denoting That a British Prize Crew Is in Possession

Waiting for the Lightning to Strike

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg Believes the Republican Nomination for President Is Too Grave a National Responsibility to Be Sought in a Scramble for Support

By Mark Foote

WHAT MANNER OF MAN is Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who is a receptive candidate for the Presidency, but refuses to participate personally in a scramble for delegates, who leads in some polls, is declared by Jim Farley to be the logical leader of the Republicans in 1940, and whose friends are actively organizing.

There's something refreshing in these days of self-starting candidacies to find a public man who believes that this year at least the office should seek the man. Mr. Vandenberg states the case thus:

"This will be no ordinary election. Whoever is elected must go in absolutely a free agent. He should have clearly fixed in his mind two attitudes, attitudes that seem to me extremely important.

"First, he should not hunt a single delegate. Because a man has to trade to get delegates. He has to offer to give this in return for support from that quarter. The problem is too big, the crisis too terrific to be settled on the basis of the personal aspiration of one man.

"Second, he should maintain a continuation of his detachment from ordinary politics once he is in the White House. It is the only way that he will be able to get Democratic co-operation. And, of course, he won't be able to move without the Democratic Senate.

"Then, too, he should make perfectly clear how he stands on all issues. He can't afford to have a single vote under false pretenses. And, finally, he should say before he goes in, 'I'm here for one term.'"

Whether this sort of self-denying attitude toward the Presidency, together with stark realism and frankness in regard to issues, is the best political strategy only the future will disclose.

Senator Vandenberg sincerely believes that a Republican-Jeffersonian coalition will put a Republican in the White House next year, and that the new President can restore business prosperity and end unemployment. These are his two prime objectives.

Senator Vandenberg's recent answers to the question: What features of the New Deal should be preserved if there is a Republican victory in 1940? best illustrate his political thinking. He doesn't condemn the New Deal wholesale. Nor does he pose as a pseudo-New Dealer. Rather he discards what seems to him to be the bad and accepts what strikes him as the good, always proposing a substitute for what he discards. He lists debris that should be swept out as:

The wastrel theory of spending into prosperity; deficit-spending: which undermines the public credit and runs to national bankruptcy, repudiation, and inflation; "funny money" exemplified by one devaluation and the lingering license for another; purchase of unwanted gold from all the world at swollen prices; punitive taxation; government in business; the barnacle of government bureaucracy with political pay rolls and pay-offs; rule by executive decree; foreign policy exemplified by the "notorious" Chicago speech; Supreme Court packing; deliberate calls to divisions, class hatreds, and class warfare; disposition to make rubber of the Constitution.

Senator Vandenberg would retain federal relief. Federal obligation runs to all distressed citizens. But the total problem should be unified in every state. The state should receive an annual lump sum from Washington. Then state and local governments should be left to decide how best to meet their total relief problem in the light of their intimate knowledge of their own needs and available resources. Relief thus goes back to the neighborly jurisdiction of "home rule."

* * *

Senator Vandenberg believes that collective bargaining is labor's bill of rights and is here to stay, but that the Wagner Act has created as many problems as it has solved. Labor unions should be equally "responsible" with employers in carrying out collective bargaining contracts. The illegal sit-down strike was bred under this act, and likewise the more insidious slow-down. The right to strike is supreme, but needless strikes are costlier to labor than anyone else. Collective bargaining contracts should be policed by the same power under which they are originally written—the Government. The appeal of either employer or union should be to an impartial tribunal for judicial determination, and not to a Labor Board which is prosecutor, judge, and jury. Employers, under proper restraints to prevent manipulation, should have the same right to ask for collective bargaining elections as their employees.

Agriculture—The problem has not been solved. The old AAA and its successors have reared a vast bureaucratic mechanism, which can be a menace to the farmer's individual liberty and to free political institutions. But some of the New Deal accomplishments for farmers should be retained. These include:

Scientific soil conservation sustained by federal funds; continuation of experiments with crop insurance, crop loans, held to a level which does not automatically make the Government the owner instead of the loaner; Surplus Commodity Corporation, with reservations. Ultimately the whole system, which is the grandson of the Republican McNary-Haugen bill, should be made self-contained and self-sustaining through some such device as an "equalization fee."

Senator Vandenberg would retain, extend, and perfect the Social Security law, the bank-deposit law which he fathered, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Security Exchange Commission law.

* * *

Senator Vandenberg opposes the Hull trade treaties, but has a tariff substitute. Trade should be encouraged, but trade treaties should be ratified by the Senate. But that does not mean a return to the old, log-rolling congressional control of tariffs, he says. It means larger emphasis on the "elastic tariff" under which the Tariff Commission fits American duties scientifically to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad; and trade bargains on a barter basis which would guarantee our money's worth.

Senator Vandenberg's success as a legislator is due to a combination of qualities, including tireless energy and devotion to duty (he has missed few sessions of the Senate and few roll calls in his 12 years of service, and never accepts invitations to make speeches outside Washington while Congress is in session), his ability to analyze and discern dubious features in complicated legislative proposals, and his habit of specializing and becoming an expert on a few outstanding problems at each session of Congress. Democrats as well as Republicans have come to realize —and this is important—that his suggestions are backed by facts, experience, and common sense. There are few men the Senate really "listens to." Senator Vandenberg is one. It is doubtful if a single member of the Democratic majority has chalked up as many individual successes as Senator Vandenberg.

When he came to the Senate in 1928, reapportionment had been blocked for 20 years by representatives of states which would lose representation by a change, by farm representatives and other groups. The 1930 census would further increase unbalanced representation. Although a "freshman," Senator Vandenberg almost single-handedly took matters into his own hands to block passage of the census bill. This was the only way to force reapportionment. Senators could be forced to vote for the latter in order to get patronage in the form of census jobs.

Senator Vandenberg worked out a new system of reapportionment. He proposed to let the 1930 census go through and then have the readjustment worked out so that, from then on, in each decennial period it would be automatic. The President would be vested with power to readjust congressional representation, subject to a congressional veto, so that any opposition would have to secure a majority to carry its opinion, instead of letting a minority prevent legislation, as they had previously. The Vandenberg idea is now permanent law.

The Vandenberg amendment to the banking law of 1934 established the first temporary bank deposit insurance law, since made permanent. The Democrats adopted this amendment because of its approach to perfection and Senator Vandenberg's persistence. Leo T. Crowley, Democratic head of the FDI, wrote to Senator Vandenberg, Feb. 15, 1934: "I

(Continued on page 14)

Harris & Ewing

HE HAS A POLITICAL PROGRAM
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan Also Has a Grandson, "Duke" Knight

AT THE ICE PARADE

Hylen Photo Studio, Fairbanks

Frost King's Fiesta

By Mary Barrows and Rex Peterson

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, in early March! Every interior Alaskan knows that means carnival time. Any visitor may consider himself fortunate who gains his first impressions of Alaska at the Annual Winter Ice Carnival and Dog Derby, for here he sees isolated people taking advantage of elements peculiar to their environment and fashioning them into a distinctive entertainment.

For weeks preparations have been under way. Loads of snow are shoveled from the streets and wooden sidewalks and dumped over the river banks. Men have precariously strung colored lights from the icy stringers of Chena Bridge. Colored lanterns, flags, and decorations, which in effect combine the Fourth of July and Christmas, are hung in brave array. A throne of glittering ice and snow is constructed to support Her Royal Majesty, Miss Alaska—Queen of the Northland.

The carnival means so much to Alaskans that miners wintering "outside" leave Seattle or San Francisco to return early to their summer's work in order to be present. Sometimes an Alaskan will get off the north-bound steamer at Juneau and pay an extra $50 to fly in the remaining 700 miles to Fairbanks so that he will not miss this big event of the year.

* * *

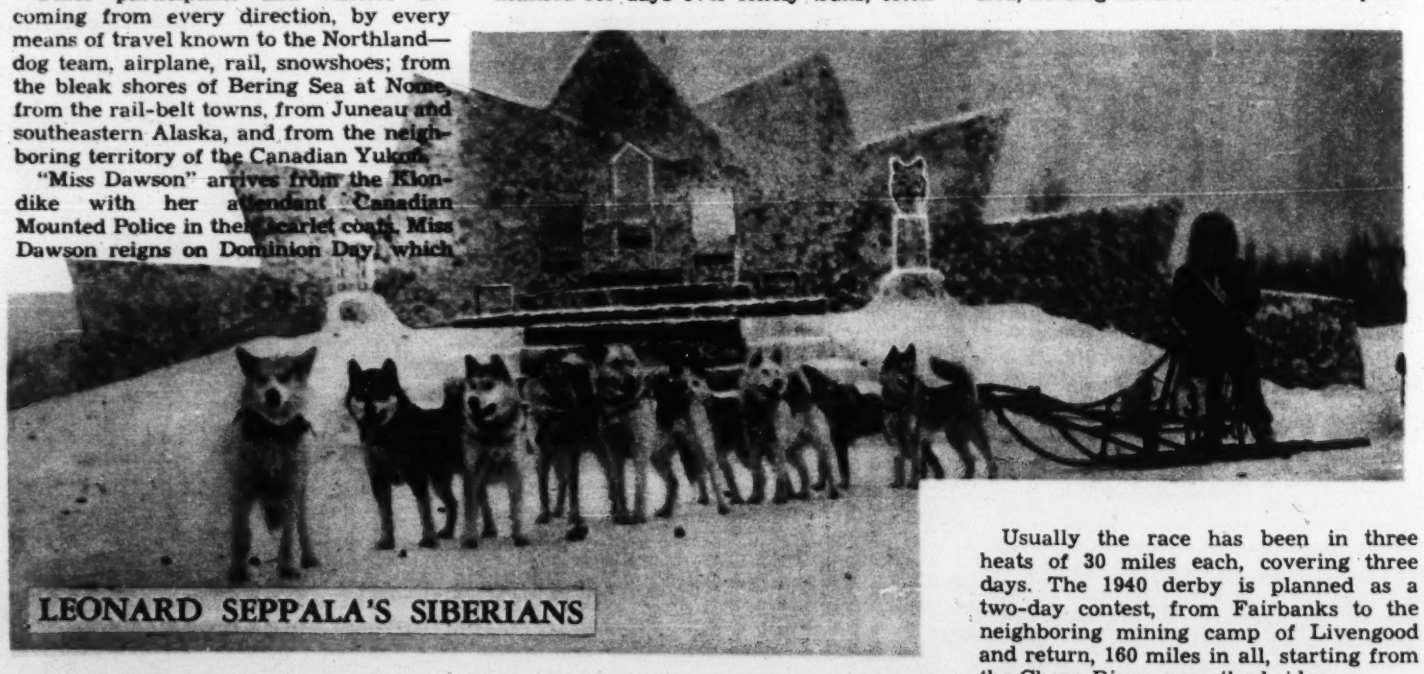
Scattered all over Alaska are prospectors who have been imprisoned in lonely log cabins since freeze-up, working at their gold claims. They have had no newspapers, and often no mail service. Perhaps they haven't seen anyone except a partner or a native running his trap line. When they flew to their claims in the fall they made an appointment with the aviator to return for them at Carnival time. That great day arrives when the welcome roar of a plane is heard. In an hour's flight the transition is made from a life of stillness and solitude to one of activity, gaiety, and the comparative bustle of Fairbanks.

After landing at the airport, the prospector immediately goes to a barber shop, where he is shorn of his half-year's growth of beard. His winter baths have been taken in melted snow water, so his next stop is a soft-water bath house. He buys new clothes and, looking years younger, is now ready to take part in the festivities. He is "one of the boys in from the Creeks."

Other participants and visitors are coming from every direction, by every means of travel known to the Northland—dog team, airplane, rail, snowshoes; from the bleak shores of Bering Sea at Nome, from the rail-belt towns, from Juneau and southeastern Alaska, and from the neighboring territory of the Canadian Yukon.

"Miss Dawson" arrives from the Klondike with her attendant Canadian Mounted Police in their scarlet coats. Miss Dawson reigns on Dominion Day, which is set aside for Canadian guests. This exemplifies the friendliness which has existed between the Yukon Territory and Alaska since the days of the Klondike gold rush, when the King's birthday and the Fourth of July were celebrated with equal gusto by all hands.

Ordinarily there is but one train a week over the Alaska Railroad. Now a special excursion train brings guests from Seward, Anchorage, the Matanuska Valley, and smaller camps along the rail belt. The mayor and a band are present to welcome the revelers. Dog teams have been arriving to take part in the dog derby. Some have come part way by freight train; some have been flown in hundreds of miles by airplane; others have mushed for days over lonely trails, often from far down the Yukon River, each hoping to win the $1,000 derby prize. The night before the carnival opens the judges select Miss Alaska from representatives of Alaskan towns.



LEONARD SEPPALA'S SIBERIANS

The three-day celebration opens with a parade which contains a mixture of modern Alaska with the old-time atmosphere. One float may depict an Eskimo iglooo with howling Malemutes tied in front. Then may follow a model of the airport with miniature planes at rest upon it. Perhaps you will see a dog team pulling a basket sled, with an Eskimo driver clad in fur boots and parka. Directly behind it will roll a glistening new automobile. The high school and university bands are playing. Schools are dismissed and all the children are participating in the fun. The climax float carries the Queen with her attendant princesses, the girls who competed with her the night before.

The parade winds through the snowy streets, where the surface is packed hard by winter travel, down to the banks of the frozen river, where it draws up in formation before the throne. The architecture of the throne's ice framework varies from year to year. The first year it was a copy of a typical Arctic log cabin with a meat cache near by. Another year it was a castle with icy turrets reaching toward the winter sky.

* * *

Music sounds as the Queen ascends glittering steps of ice to her throne. Her attendants include the King and Queen Regent, who are selected by the Pioneer Society as outstanding old-time Alaskans. The mayor and carnival manager make speeches, and a crown of carved walrus ivory carrying a chain of gold nuggets and a small figure of a husky dog is placed on her head.

Three days and nights of sports and diversions follow—hockey games, curling contests, ski races, high-school basketball tournaments, dances, and the dog derby.

The teams number anywhere from 5 to 13 or even more dogs each (one a leader, the rest in pairs). The drivers guide them by voice. Light, hand-made basket-type sleds are used. The driver stands on the long runners which extend behind the sled, holding handles like those of a plow.

Usually the race has been in three heats of 30 miles each, covering three days. The 1940 derby is planned as a two-day contest, from Fairbanks to the neighboring mining camp of Livengood and return, 160 miles in all, starting from the Chena River, near the bridge.

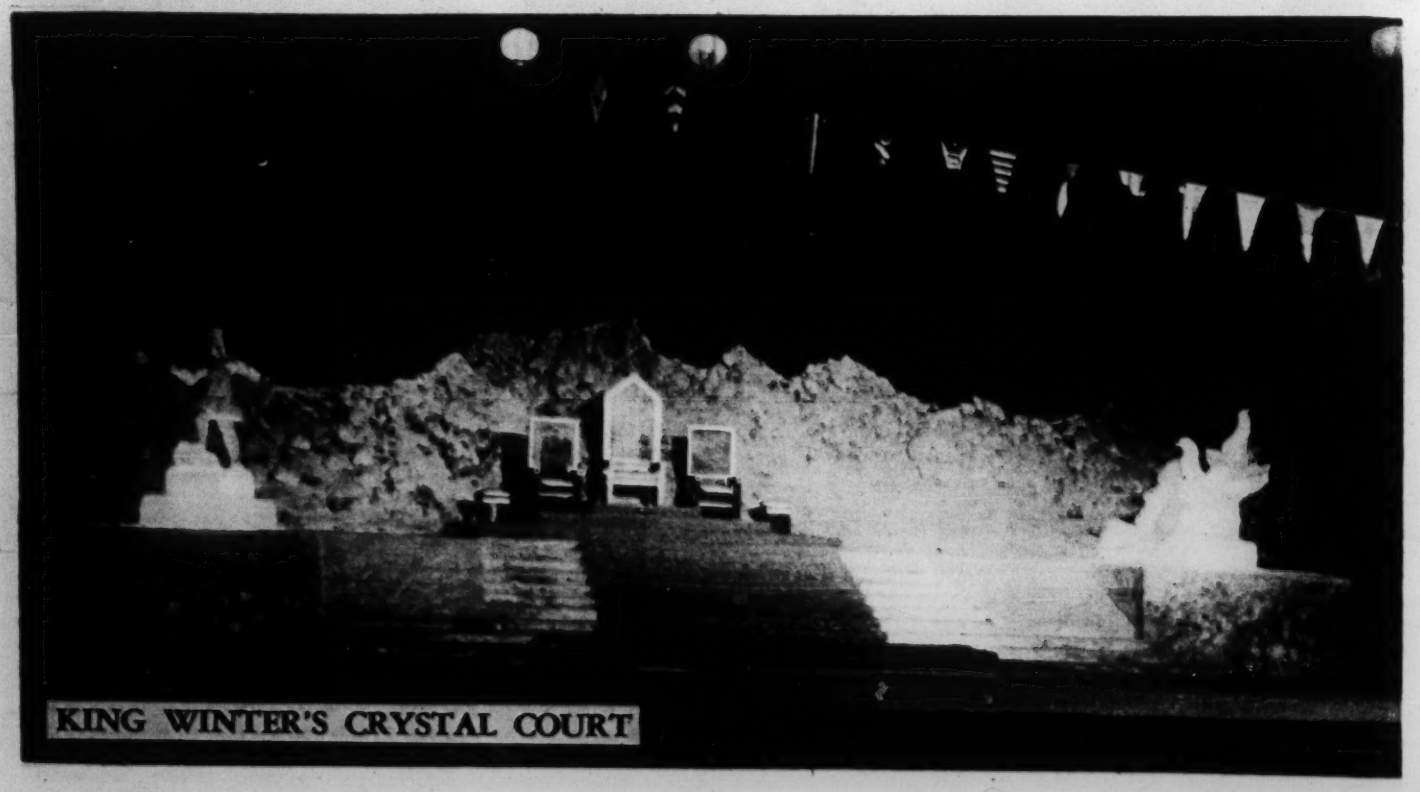
Telegraphed race bulletins are posted in Fairbanks. The race is as much a contest between drivers as between the dogs. Often a driver runs a third or more of the distance to lighten the load in hard going. He must be patient and gentle to get the best out of the dogs.

Usually from 10 to 15 teams are entered. The majority belong to trappers and prospectors who are in the hills most of the winter. Bob Busby, a mail carrier, won the first three derbies. Then Johnny Allen, a native trapper from the lower Yukon, won three years in succession, in fast time. At least one woman driver is in almost every derby. A Fairbanks newsboy, who uses his team in his deliveries, every year enters and comes closer to winning. Leonard Seppala, racer from the days of the Nome sweepstakes races, usually enters a team of Siberian dogs.

* * *

After the teams are away the crowds turn their attention to hockey. Teams composed of farmers from Matanuska, gold miners from Anchorage and Fairbanks, Canadian youths from Dawson, compete with Alaska University students.

The "mukluk" dances each evening take their name from the Eskimo fur boots which have been adopted for universal Alaskan cold weather wear. Outdoor clothing may be worn. Girls clad in ski suits or parkas and tasseled fur boots may dance beside those in evening dress. An evening parade is followed by the fireworks, which would not show for much in July, when the light hours extend around the clock. The festivities over, men pack their outfits and head back to the hills, for Break-up is only a few weeks away.



KING WINTER'S CRYSTAL COURT

Leon Jouhaux, Voice of French Labor

The Collapse of the Popular Front Was a Jolt to Organized Workers, but Their Federation Leader Finds Them More Powerfully United by the War

By William Henry Chamberlin

"THE FRENCH WORKERS have never been what we call bellicists, people who like war for its own sake. But now they see no choice except to be submerged by Hitler's dictatorship or to fight. The workers hoped that an Anglo-French-Soviet pact against aggression could be signed. They unanimously condemn the pact between Hitler and Stalin that was actually signed. The Communists here are carrying on their agitation, distributing hand-printed or typewritten leaflets in the factories. But this agitation has no success. The French workers have too much logic and good sense to follow the Communists in their somersault. They have not forgotten that the Communists were the loudest advocates of resistance to fascism—until the change in Soviet policy."

Leon Jouhaux, for many years President of the French General Confederation of Labor and outstanding figure in the French labor movement, was speaking in the course of a personal interview in his office. The French labor leader, a portly, bearded figure, looked fresh and vigorous; and one could understand his reputation as an orator. Behind him on the wall were two sketches of the famous French Socialist, Jean Jaurès, assassinated by a nationalist fanatic on the outbreak of the World War. There is a Rue Jean Jaurès in almost every working-class town in France.

The General Confederation of Labor, generally called C. G. T., after its French initials, became a united body again in 1936 after a long schism, due to the post-war breach between Socialists and Communists in France. M. Jouhaux played a considerable part in promoting this reunion. Like almost every experienced labor leader he possesses many of the qualities of the conciliator, which he has shown both in bringing together divided sections of the working-class movement and in dealing, as the spokesman of French labor, with representatives of governments' and employers' organizations in the International Labor Office at Geneva. He possesses the same qualities of tact and personal charm that contributed very much to the success, in promoting international labor welfare measures, of the former head of the International Labor Office, Albert Thomas.

* * *

I took the occasion of my interview with M. Jouhaux to ask what message he would like to send to the workers of America:

"French labor was very glad to receive the news that America had decided to lift the embargo on arms," he replied. "It is also happy to know that American workers are against the totalitarian regimes and are therefore in agreement with the French workers. What we hope is that American labor in the future will co-operate with us still more closely and thereby bring closer the hour of peace and the international organization of a free world."

M. Jouhaux is not one of those Frenchmen who believes that it is inexpedient to discuss war aims and the world order that will come into existence after the war at the present time. On the contrary, he is convinced that, if it is necessary to prepare for war in time of peace, it is equally necessary to prepare for peace in time of war.

"Now we must win the war and overcome dictatorship," he said. "After the war the world cannot be reconstructed on the old basis. There must be collaboration of all nations for the benefit of all peoples. The fundamental problems to be solved are the reconciliation of the rights of individuals with those of collective society; the equilibrium which must be established between the interests and rights of individuals and the necessities of social discipline; the search for a more broad prosperity, based on well-being for all. These problems arise within each nation and also between nations. There can be no solid peace unless they are solved."

Shortly after the beginning of the war M. Jouhaux and the heads of two of the largest French unions signed an agreement with M. A. Lambert-Ribot, a prominent representative of the French employers, to the effect that ordinary methods of class struggle should be suspended for the duration of the war, in the interests of national unity. This agreement attracted a good deal of attention and comment and I asked M. Jouhaux how it was being worked out in practice, and what sort of regime was being established for French labor during the war.

M. Jouhaux replied that conferences of workers and employers were now discussing current questions of hours and wages. Originally there had been some difficulties when the 40-hour week of the Front Populaire social legislation had been extended to 45 hours without increase in pay. Now a different system was in force. All hours over 40 were paid, but on a special reduced basis, 40 per cent of the wages being deducted and paid into a so-called fund of national solidarity, which is used for such purposes as paying allowances to the families of the soldiers at the front.

All previous restrictions on hours have been abandoned, so far as war industries are concerned; and the number of hours worked per week, according to M. Jouhaux, may be 50, 60, even 65. I asked whether the fatigue of such long hours did not defeat the purpose of increasing production and M. Jouhaux replied:

"We are confronted with a difficult problem. Long hours, of course, cause fatigue. But we must have just as many shells and other munitions as we are physically able to turn out. Such contradictions and difficulties will be worked out more smoothly as our industries become better organized and some of the engineers and specialized workers who were taken in the first rush of mobilization are released for service in the war industries."

The French labor leader took issue with the idea, very generally held in conservative circles, that the breakdown of the Front Populaire, the coalition government supported by a parliamentary majority of Radical Socialists (a French liberal party), Socialists and Communists, was the result of excessive wage increases and reductions in hours.

"Political causes were responsible for the failure of the Front Populaire," he declared. "You have only to compare the wages of French with those of American workers to see that the former are not excessive."

At the same time M. Jouhaux was not willing to admit that the American worker had all the best of it, by comparison with his French colleague. There was a twinkle in his eye as he said:

"Whatever the wage indices may show, the French worker, just because of his national habits, lives better than the American in some ways. The French worker would never be content with half an hour for lunch and he never would go into an automat for ready-made food. No, our worker likes to eat well and with discrimination. He goes home for lunch if he lives near the factory, and, even if he spends less than the American, he is apt to get a better-prepared and more varied meal."

The success of the Front Populaire had much the same stimulating effect on labor organization in France that the New Deal exercised in America. The C. G. T., strengthened by the union of its two divided factions, swelled rapidly and counted 5,000,000 members in 1937. Now there are no precise figures of membership, because of the confusion caused by the war and the mobilization. However, there was undoubtedly some diminution, as a result of the disillusionment in the ranks of labor after the collapse of the Front Populaire and the failure of the general strike in December, 1938.

M. Jouhaux's own personal career has to some extent reflected the rise of the French industrial working class into an organized, educated, disciplined part of the community. His father, who had been a drummer in the army of the Commune, with which most of the poorer classes in Paris sympathized in the brief civil war that followed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, was a matchmaker by trade, and the young Jouhaux for a time followed the same occupation.

* * *

At the same time the future leader of the C. G. T. made the most of his limited educational opportunities and, after a hard working day, would make a long trip in order to attend courses in history, sociology, and literature at a workers' institute. He gathered around himself a circle of young workers, largely self-educated like himself. He was a good baritone singer and was fond of French popular songs.

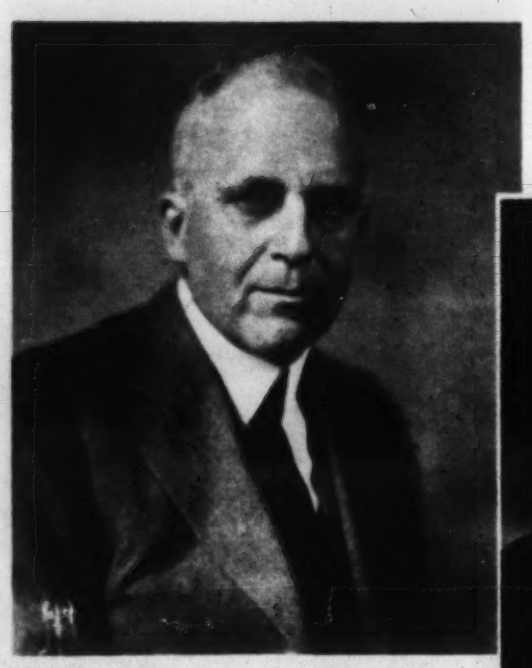
M. Jouhaux encountered some of the familiar difficulties of the struggling young labor organizer. He was blacklisted in his trade for a time and obliged to support himself by all sorts of rough casual labor. In the end, however, he was reinstated as a result of the efforts of his associates in the matchmakers' union. He gradually acquired more and more authority in the trade union movement and is today the most representative figure in the French labor movement at a time when the French working class, along with the French people as a whole, must face the ordeal of the second major war within a generation.

"PREPARE FOR PEACE IN TIME OF WAR" Photo Papillon

So Says M. Leon Jouhaux, President of the French General Confederation of Labor

We're Management Engineers

By Janet Mabie



THE CHINESE have a saying that one picture is worth 10,000 words. We couldn't find a photograph of a Consulting Management Engineer at work, but we'll try to show you a sample of his typical work—and in under 10,000 words, too.

Take the case of the shoe firm on which the ladies simply walked out—without buying any shoes. A three-man partnership ran the business, which specialized in merchandising women's high-grade shoes. The partnership became the country's leader in its line. It built its reputation on "quality first," and steadfastly refused to follow the will-o'-the-wisp of changing styles. And yet—quality merchandise, but with the style element marking time, simply gathered dust on the shelves. Women walked in, looked around, and walked out again—with not a penny changing hands.

"What's the matter with our business?" the partners asked each other. Being unable to supply any answer, they called in public accountants, but they found nothing the matter with the books. So they recommended that the partners engage a firm of management engineers, to examine fundamentals and try to discover the trouble.

The initial inspection of the problem convinced the management engineers that, while the partners were nice people, they didn't add up to what could be called "an alert management." Because of their long success with quality merchandise, they failed to notice that times were changing. Their business was threatened with static-itis.

There was no time to lose. The fall season was upon them. The management engineers wired leading manufacturers to rush samples of the latest models. More than 200 were received. Best sellers in various price classes were analyzed and judged. A sound plan of purchasing was inaugurated. Commitments were reduced. Rapid turnover was, at last, in sight.

* * *

The salespeople watched the work of the management engineers, first with skepticism, then with interest, finally—because of the tactful, thoughtful way in which it was done—with enthusiasm. Things looked so much better that the dormant energy of the junior executives was released for constructive work. One of them was made general manager. And before the end of the fiscal year a net loss had been transformed into a substantial profit.

Take another case. A group of paper mills had merged so fast and furiously that it had nearly organized itself out of existence. The Board of Directors knew little about details of the paper business, except that there seemed to be something the matter with it. Something probably ought to be done. Yes, but what? And by whom?

They called in a firm of consulting management engineers. The men put on the job conferred first, according to usual practice, with the president of the mills. He proved to be a good promoter, but not a very talented business executive. In order to maintain activity in the many units of the organization, he felt he was forced to go after volume—regardless of costs. Such pressure had led to the opening of a whole flock of retail stores, in addition to the departments selling to the jobbing trade. The stores became a liability, and the jobbers became unfriendly. The hoped-for volume failed to develop. Net profits dwindled, and then became non est.

The management engineers spent their first few weeks on the job untangling the involved finances, and the complicated accounting methods. Then they got all the other aspects of their findings together and made a report—with all the directors present. The report called for a prompt deflation of an over-organized, over-estimated, over-merged business. It recommended a greatly simplified executive control, centralization of office work in several units, discontinuance of one plant, disposal of all the retail stores as rapidly as possible. And inauguration of a new system of budgetary control.

Within 12 months after acceptance of the recommendations, the company was making money on the main end of the business for the first time in a decade. Dividends were declared for the first time in five years. Today, notwithstanding adverse conditions in the paper industry as a whole, the company is about breaking even on its operations. And the directors say, in chorus, "My! But are we glad we got competent outsiders to come in and look things over—before it was too late!"

Once upon a time it was slipshod habit to refer to people who do management engineering as "Efficiency Experts." Historically, they were efficiency men, in the way that they could go into a place, look over what was going on and tell where things could be made to run more smoothly, more economically, with less wear and tear on everybody. But nowadays no management engineer cares to have you refer to him as an "efficiency man," because the title acquired disfavor by way of a small proportion of zealots whose habit it was to rush in, turn everything upside down, change everything around and generally scare all hands by trying to install systems so complicated and impractical that, when they had gone, it was sometimes as if the business had been through the Big Wind, and the boss hardly knew how to make head or tail of it without going through college all over again.

* * *

The actual business which, in the old terms, was described as that of the efficiency expert, but which is now more accurately known as consulting management engineering, has its roots down in the time-and-motion studies made by Taylor & Gantt, and Gilbreath. Also, it grew to some extent out of the measures taken by office-equipment companies to develop new outlets for their products. If you were going to develop new types of filing cards for index systems, you had to have a purpose for which they could be used.

So such companies as the Library Bureau developed a superior type of salesman who could go around among businessmen, look over their office methods, recommend new systems—and sell the equipment to install the systems. And by degrees the consulting management engineer evolved. He has no connection with office-supply companies. Indeed, one clause in the code of professional ethics for members of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers is, "We shall not accept fees or commissions from organizations whose equipment, supplies, or services we may recommend in our work with clients."

On Nov. 30, the Association of Consulting Management Engineers, Inc., celebrated its tenth anniversary at the Harvard Club in New York. We had a talk with Nathaniel W. Barnes of the Association. He said, among other things, that they were neither magicians nor charlatans nor visionaries. When you have got those possibilities out of the way, you can begin to feel some confidence about them, as a profession.

Mr. Barnes said that in the earlier days of the management engineering profession, the work of the consultant was concentrated largely in the field of production. It was there that men like Frederick W. Taylor—who, parenthetically, was an officer of the old Library Bureau—made their first contribution to the development of a "science" of management. But the increasing importance of selling and distribution has led to equal concentration of effort in those branches, and to a somewhat similar development of a body of principles applying to them. Today, therefore, the field of the management engineer covers not only the department of production, in business endeavor, but sales, financial administration, and general management.

Most consulting management engineering organizations nowadays include men qualified in the technique of both production and selling, and in even more specialized fields, such as personnel and finance.

The personnel aspect is one of the most important of all, calling for great tact and vision. Mr. Barnes says that there are plenty of ways in which to make the necessary survey of a business and what needs to be done to rejuvenate it or make it more highly functional without disturbing the personnel.

The chief value of a consulting management engineer is that he brings to the problem at hand a detached, disinterested point of view. Not being involved with the business itself, he can concentrate on one problem at a time with respect to it,

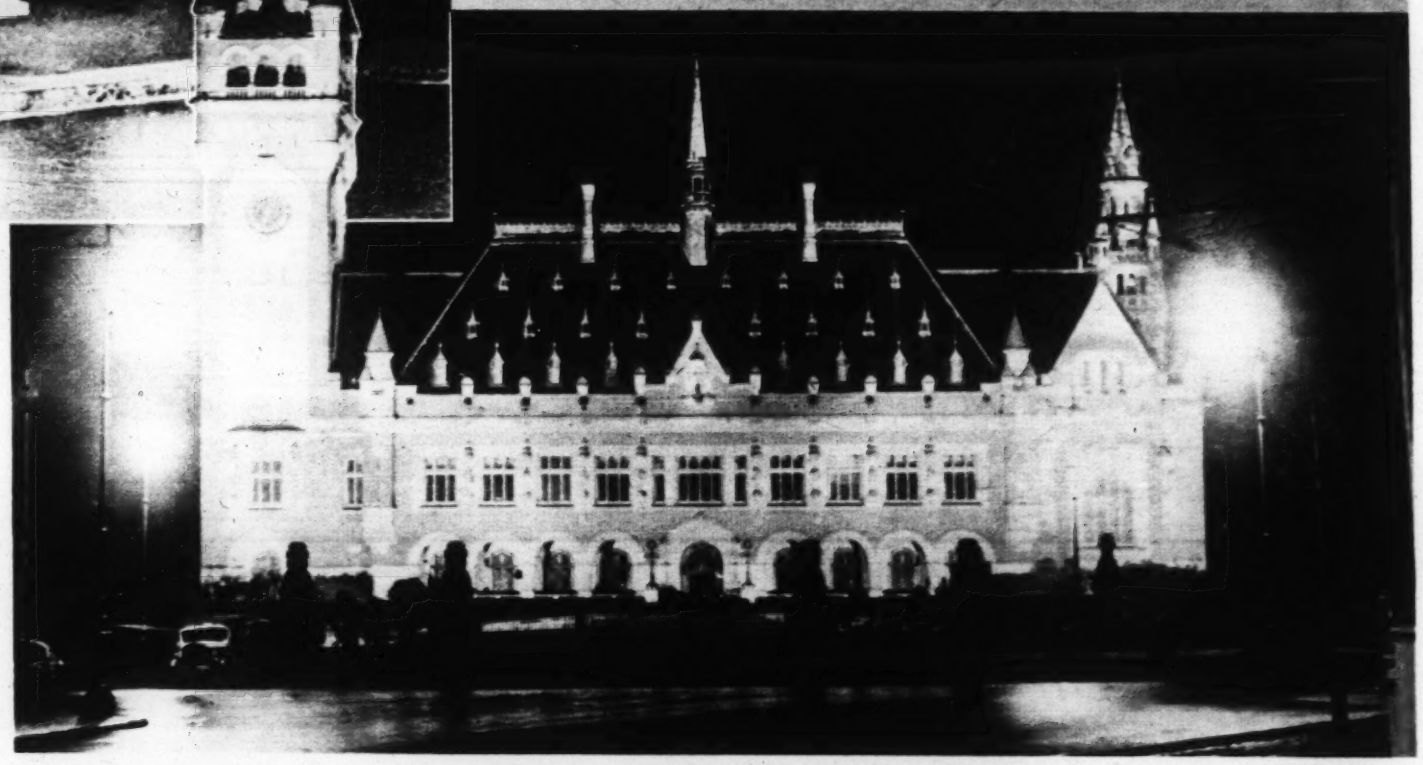
(Continued on page 13)

THEY ARE READY (above) TO CALL IN THE EXPERTS Moffett-Russell, N. Y. Daily News

Charles R. Stevenson (Top Left), President of Association of Consulting Management Engineers, Inc., and Nathaniel W. Barnes, Executive Secretary of the Association

Learning The Way to Peace

By J. Emlyn Williams



LANDMARKS IN EUROPE'S DIPLOMATIC HISTORY Wide World

The Peace Palace at The Hague, and (Top) the International Labor Office at Geneva, With the League Building in the Background. Congress of Vienna (Below), Held in 1814-1815

THE PRESENT European struggle has been termed "peculiar" by hundreds of different people for hundreds of different reasons. Some think it "peculiar" because it does not conform to their ideas as to how it should be conducted, while others, mixing up the war with its causes and its ends, are gravely concerned as to the kind of Europe which will arise.

But it is also peculiar in a much deeper sense. Human thought takes a long time to develop, and ideas exert their influence long after they are considered outworn. Even down to 1914 there continued to live on the mentality which believed that war was the natural state of mankind and that "to the end of time the rights of arms will endure and therein lies the sacredness of war."

But within the last 25 years the World War has been fought and another continental war has broken out, wars unlike anything which preceded them. They have involved whole populations and disrupted the complicated mechanism of modern civilization, so that men have been forced to face up to the problem of international disputes in an entirely different way.

More important than the mechanical changes has been the revolutionary idea that war is a catastrophe but one of a quite different sort from that formerly imagined. It has become a catastrophe which can be avoided. Nobody today places war in the same category as "an act of God," as something over which ordinary human beings have no control. On the contrary, even the most cynical pessimist admits that war is an act of man, that its causes lie in the minds of those who have allowed it to come to pass. This war, we realize, would never have begun except that certain human beings thought certain thoughts, willed certain acts and ends. Such a change is a clarification fundamental to the proper solution of this great problem, since it apportions blame in the right place.

The period from 1919 to 1939 appears superficially as two disastrous decades in which the problem of international peace was hindered rather than furthered; but, seen aright, it affords a good opportunity for eliminating many plausible fallacies which have tempted this generation to unsupportable lines of action.

The last 20 years' experience has also revealed that Europe is yet in process of learning the place which power is to occupy in their new world. The period 1919 to 1935 was not so much a "peace" as one in which it was clearly shown that "power used, threatened, or silently held in reserve is an essential factor in international change" and that so much depends upon who is controlling that power. Today, it is generally agreed, a new international order alone can avert another catastrophe in a new generation. So it was thought in 1919, when the solution was believed to reside in a rebuilding of the nineteenth-century world order upon conditions which had become obsolete for a great part of the world.

The smaller neutral states have been strong in their condemnation of the Great Powers' failure to recognize aright and solve leading problems. But at the present time among these same neutrals there is growing acknowledgment of the fact that there will be no lasting peace in Europe unless Britain is there to maintain the balance, unless, that is, Britain belongs organically to Europe.

Gradually, too, the deeper significance of this present European situation is beginning to dawn upon people. It is not simply a nationalist struggle, of Britain anxious to "keep down Germany" or of Germany wishing to conquer Britain, in the old and narrow sense of that phrase. This war is part of a human struggle which will have as great repercussions on the world of the future as the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars had on that of the past century. As Mr. Anthony Eden has written, "It is utterly futile to imagine that we are involved in a European crisis which may pass as it has come. We are involved in a crisis of humanity all the world over. We are living in one of those great periods of history which are awe-inspiring in their responsibilities and in their consequences. Stupendous forces are loose, hurricane forces."

This new crisis is but the continuation of that which began with the Russian Bolshevik revolution of 1917. Nothing is more interesting than to read the literature of the extremes, both Left and Right, in these days. Those which were advocating the great war on capitalism, or Socialism, may represent it as simply a contest of nationalisms, whereas it is in reality a struggle for those qualities of freedom and justice which, being imparted, have no place in doctrinaire conceptions.

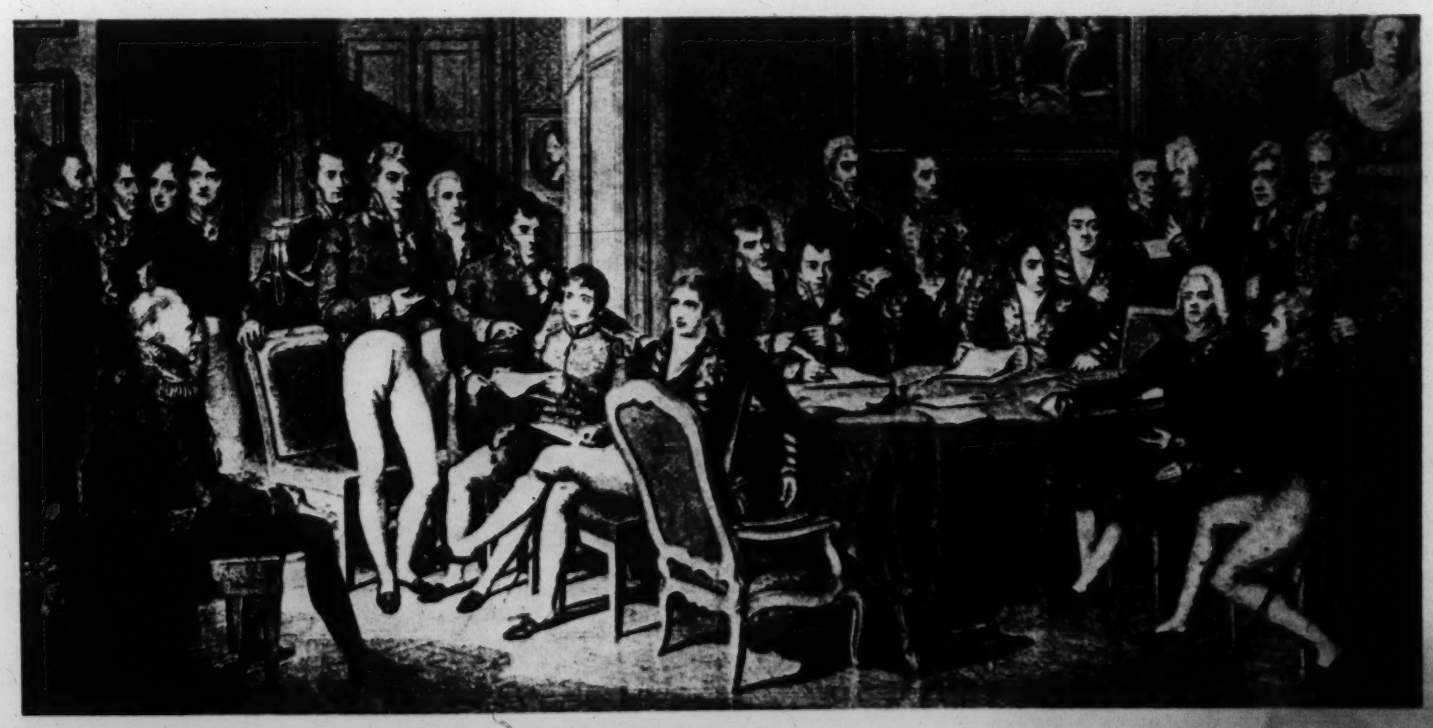
One of the greatest failings of the pre-1939 Europe was that it applied earlier political ideas in toto without applying them in accordance with the stage of development and environment at the time, and particularly without preparing for their extension from the political to the economic sphere.

Everybody is asking what kind of a new world is to follow this war. "We are not aiming only at victory," Premier Chamberlain has declared, "but rather looking beyond it to the laying of a foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation."

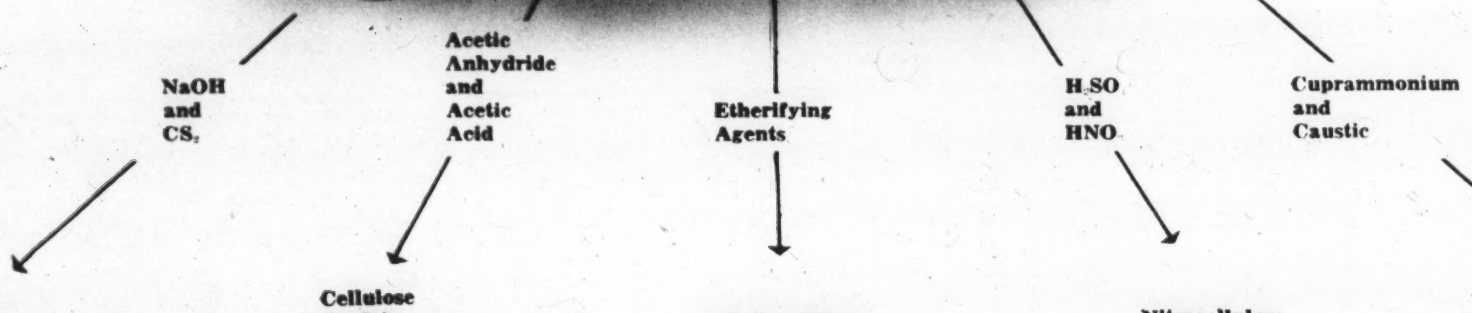
For every great continental struggle has produced a new advance in international organization in the past two centuries; e. g., the Vienna Congress of 1815 which ended the Napoleonic Wars gave the first impetus to modern international transport organization. The Paris conference which ended the Crimean War, 1855, gave the first legal rules for war at sea, and the amelioration of the sufferings of war through the Red Cross; while 1914-1918 gave the world the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

It is significant that today continuation of this trend toward more international co-operation through some form of federal union should be in the foreground at the start of the war, not at the end. In 1919, as we now see, the time was not ripe for such a tremendous step forward. In fact, the problems involved in the limitations of the sovereignty of the Great Powers within an international organization have only now been given a real test.

Today we can appreciate the significance of the words of Prof. A. F. Pollard, who wrote at the end of the World War that "even the simplest form of a League of Nations will require from all of us a self-restraint and a sacrifice of nationalistic pride which will tax our moral qualities to the utmost it is prudent to demand."



Cellulose


NaOH and CS₂
Acetic Anhydride and Acetic Acid
Etherifying Agents
H₂SO and HNO
Cuprammonium and Caustic
Viscose Rayon "Cellophane" Sausage casings Artificial sponge
Cellulose Acetate Acetate rayon Safety film Plastics "Cel-O-Glass"
Cellulose Ethers Textile finishes
Nitrocellulose Lacquers Plastics "Fabrikoid" Explosives
Cuprammonium Cellulose Cuprammonium rayon (Coagulated by acid bath and de-coppered with cyanide)

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

THAT WOOD PULP should ever be classed as contraband of war came as a surprise to most people. Cellulose, being a fibrous derivative of wood pulp, is but one product of material capable of yielding clothing and shelter—even food—as well as chemicals of varying purpose. Cellulose is to wood what the string is to a string bean, and all that is not water in celery; it is the main constituent of vegetable textiles like cotton and linen. In fact, cotton, linen, and filter paper are almost pure cellulose.

It is the main ingredient in the sandwich part of safety glass. It provides women with rayon for stockings, dresses, coat linings, and hats. As a plastic it makes high heels scuffless, provides inexpensive buttons, tool handles, ornaments and gimcracks more or less unbreakable. As cellophane it rivals paper for packaging, and affords some protection from snow and rain when made into coats and umbrellas. In acetate form it is the relatively new film that has brought safety to photography and motion pictures formerly dependent upon combustible cellulose nitrate. It paints your car; as newsprint it spreads the news. Add nitric acid to cellulose, and as guncotton it blasts out quarries.

* * *

Cellulose is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and therefore belongs to the same group of compounds as sugars or carbohydrates. Boiled with acids, according to methods perfected in Germany by Frederick Bergius, about 60 per cent of dry wood (cellulose) can be changed into grape sugar mixtures about equal to barley for cattle fodder. Carrying the process further purifies the sugar sufficiently for human consumption, or it can be fermented into alcohol for industrial use.

Research has disclosed that in America more than 50 per cent of every tree that is cut down goes to waste—if not as slash, tops, or chips, then as sawdust or shavings. Vast piles of sawdust in a cut-over region mark the paths of lumbermen who came, who sawed, and conquered. The hope of the Bergius process is that some day it will double the pasturage for cattle and halve the demand for trees by making wood waste forage available. That would have the double blessing of removing the fire hazard presented by slash and would likewise mean the disappearance of sawdust piles.

Chemistry is at the bottom of all this, chemistry the handmaid of industry, always trying to make something out of something else. Paper chemists have long known the sulfide process, whereby wood is barked, chipped, and boiled under pressure with a solution of calcium and magnesium acid sulfites. This frees the cellulose from its bonds and after washing and bleaching it is ready to be felted into sheets.

The sulfate process is another important contribution of chemistry wherein alkaline cooking liquors are substituted for treatment of woods high in rosin content. In this way pines are made useful in the production of coarser papers for wrapping.

Making special papers employs much added ingenuity. That parchment feeling and appearance is gained by treatment with sulfuric acid. Use certain drying oils and transparent windows appear in envelope paper. Talk about paper could go on and on through the production of photographic papers, bank checks, sandpaper, special inks, and a host of minor subjects.

Even a short discussion such as this would not be complete without mentioning the research work of Charles Herty, southern chemist, who spent years developing a method that would enable the use of southern pines for newsprint, and Dr. Ralph H. McKee of Columbia, who developed hybrid poplars that as farm crops would give in eight years the same amount of cellulose obtained in 45 years of growth by ordinary poplars.

In one sense the treatment of cotton by "mercerizing" it changes it into something quite new. By this method cotton fibers (almost pure cellulose) are given a glossy finish and greater power to absorb moisture, by treatment with caustic soda.

In rayon there is no doubt about the finished product being entirely different from what the chemist started out with. Here is a synthetic product in which the original fiber has been entirely destroyed and the molecules reassembled to produce a continuous, smooth, symmetrical strand whose properties can be largely controlled.

The viscose process is responsible for most of the rayon used, and most of such yarn goes into dress goods, curtains, drapes, and similar yard goods. In the viscose process, reaching its highest development in the new Painesville, Ohio, plant of Industrial Rayon, it has been possible to spin the yarn in continuous strands that are completely processed before being wound on spools or bobbins.

* * *

It is the lowest-cost process known, yielding a satisfactory yarn mainly because of the low-cost raw materials. The cellulose comes in packages like so many newspapers done up in a bundle, each sheet about the consistency of heavy blotting paper. The sheets are treated first in a bath of caustic soda, then crumbled into shreds, and turned to a thick orange sirup of "viscose" by the addition of carbon disulfide.

As viscose the cellulose has lost all resemblance to wood fiber. It becomes synthetic yarn by forcing the fluid through about 90 tiny holes in a platinum "spinneret" submerged in an acid bath. After much automatic washing, bleaching, and other special treatments to produce the specific type of yarn desired, the finished product is wound on bobbins ready for the weaving mills. Today a great deal of clothing and much of the decorative yard goods in our homes is of this type rayon, the generic name for all synthetic cloth. By "synthetic" we mean something new produced by the combination or synthesis of two or more ingredients. We don't mean "inferior," a connotation which unfortunately arises too often in the public mind.

The first rayon was made from cellulose nitrate-alcohol-ether sirup coagulated in sodium hydrogen sulfide solution. As in the viscose method, the sirup was forced through many tiny holes and the strands gathered and twisted to form a continuous yarn. Cotton was used at first, then wood as the source of cellulose.

* * *

Cellulose acetate rayon is rapidly gaining favor over viscose. It is made by heating cellulose with acetic anhydride (made from acetic acid), the resulting acetate then being dissolved in an organic solvent to form the sirup. Still another process starts with cotton linters as in the nitrate process, dissolving the cellulose in ammonia and copper hydroxide, regenerating the material by passing it through an acid bath after it is spun.

Cellophane is also produced by the viscose process. This transparent wrapping material is used by manufacturers, grocers, in fact packagers of almost every description, to display and protect their wares. Much tougher than it used to be, cellophane is made by squeezing the cellulose nitrate-alcohol-ether sirup through a narrow slit into the sodium hydrogen sulfide bath from whence it is withdrawn as a continuous sheet.

* * *

Transparent cellulose film is another product of chemistry requiring the cotton linters and wood pulp from several million acres of land each year. At one time all motion-picture film was made of cellulose nitrate. Now much of it is cellulose acetate, the so-called "safety" film, much less inflammable.

Now when cellulose is treated with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids, nitrocellulose or pyroxylin is produced and we are off through another field of chemistry. Back in the early days of America it was a tremendous task to build highways and railroads, tunnel mountains, and in general carry out large

quarry and mining operations. Black powder lacked the explosive force required. But from nitrocellulose research came dynamite, and a new age in large-scale mining and construction work.

With the same sirupy nitrocellulose used for dynamite, John Wesley Hyatt treated camphor and founded the American plastics industry. His was an ivory-like product he called celluloid. Today's pyroxylin plastics are put to myriad uses from safety glass and scuffless heels for women's shoes to toothbrush handles, fountain pens, and lamp shades. Many an elephant now roaming his African habitat owes his continued existence with dentition intact to John Hyatt.

* * *

About 1910, when the automobile industry really began to spurt, the demand for leather sent its price sky-high. Scarcity continued until artificial leather was devised. Pyroxylin-coated fabrics, with du Pont's Fabricoid at the head of the list, meet most of the old demands; in fact, better than leather for many uses. Fabricoid is made by applying coat after coat of lacquer to a fabric base. Color or embossing can be applied to suit demand. In 1939 110,000,000 yards of cotton cloth were changed into leather-like fabrics, mostly for automobile and furniture manufacturers.

The modern automobile is a grand example of cellulose applications. Not only the upholstery but the dashboard, gear-shift handle, knob, distributor head, plastic gadgets, and even the finish, were probably sheets of cellulose once. Imagine the automobile industry today spending six weeks to apply the paint and varnish job to an automobile body. But it was necessary once, until chemists found a way to convert nitrocellulose into a fast-drying lacquer that could be applied with a spray gun. Now the job is done in one day. That's one reason why motorcars can be produced now within the buying range of millions.

Have we exhausted the uses for cellulose? Not by a long shot. A conservative estimate places the list at about 10,000 and we've talked about a dozen or two of the most important. Cellulose is one of nature's most bountiful gifts and the product of her own particular brand of plant chemistry. The forms which cellulose takes in nature far exceed 10,000.

Side by side may grow trees of many varieties and plants of many uses, each individual drawing only a small portion of itself from the ground. Most of the weight and magnificent spread of branches of the pine tree, and most of the potato vine and tuber are due to carbon obtained from the air. Photosynthesis is the name given the chemistry by which plants form complex carbohydrates, among them cellulose. Only water and minerals extracted from the soil and gases from the atmosphere are needed for raw materials. The energy for this chemistry is sunlight.

Is it so strange, in view of this, that human industry and the farm and forest should find new partnerships developing every year through chemical processes that are but continuations of nature's own? The possibilities are growing steadily more numerous and the farmer must now be considered more than ever a partner of chemical industry—because cellulose must be added to coal, salt, limestone, sulphur, water, and air, the fundamental materials upon which the chemist depends.

SCENES FROM OUR SAWDUST WORLD Courtesy du Pont Company, Keystone

Reeling Off Rayon in One Corner of a Three-Acre Room (Center). Wood Pulp, 25,000 Tons of It (Above), at a Glens Falls Paper Mill. Cellophane (Top) Being Run Off Onto a Spool at a Richmond, Va., Factory

Among the New Books

Exploding a Long-Established Tradition of American Historical Writing

The Log Cabin Myth, by Harold R. Shurtleff, edited by Samuel E. Morison. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $2.50.

IT IS HARD to erase from the American consciousness and from historical writings the tradition that the first English settlers lived in log cabins. The log cabin is firmly fixed in the American picture of frontier life, and because it actually was the home of pioneers of later days it has been assumed to be that of the first-comers from England and Holland.

The tradition has been attacked in the last dozen years by historians who scanned early building regulations with an architect's eye and by architects who were interested in social history, yet in spite of the evidence against it, it still hangs on.

* * *

Harold R. Shurtleff first became interested in the log cabin myth while at Williamsburg, as head of the Research Department for the restoration, and as local representative of the firm of architects engaged upon that work. His studies convinced him that there were no log cabins in Virginia until the end of the seventeenth century, but whenever there was a question of restoring some early colonial village, such as Jamestown or Roanoke, he was continually being confronted by a strong public bias in favor of the log cabin.

As a consequence he made a careful examination of available documents and began the preparation of a book on the subject. His material, with outline, draft of two chapters, classified quotations from authorities, notes, and illustrations, has been prepared for publication by Samuel Eliot Morison, distinguished writer and professor of American history in Harvard University, and published under the title, "The Log Cabin Myth." Its thesis is not new, for Fiske Kimball, Henry C. Mercer, George Francis Dow, Carl Bridenbaugh, T. J. Wertenbaker, and other authorities have written to the same effect, but much of Mr. Shurtleff's evidence is new, and the treatment is concrete and thorough.

A study of available data about housing in the seventeenth century along the Atlantic seaboard reveals only five log houses built before 1700, except in the regions settled by Scandinavians.

Mr. Shurtleff's deduction is that the early colonists built the type of house with which they were familiar in the mother country. Englishmen knew nothing about log cabins. They were acquainted with wattle-and-daub cottages, with framed cottages and houses, with steep, thatched roofs, and these they made. Dutchmen also knew only framed houses, and made them from the first in New Netherlands, as contemporary letters show.

On the other hand, the Swedes who settled on the Delaware in 1638 had seen plenty of houses built of logs and at once made their new homes of that convenient type, but their English neighbors did not borrow the mode, though it was admirably adapted to frontier existence. The Germans who came about 1710 built log cabins similar to those of the homeland, and the Scotch-Irish, who began to arrive shortly after, quickly adopted them. From that time on, the log cabin was almost synonymous with frontier life.

It is true that the English settlers made blockhouses of squared logs, because they had seen that done at home for defensive purposes. When they first landed they were forced to put up temporary shelters—booths, tents, wigwams, cabins, or even to live in holes in the side of a hill. But there is good evidence that they built their cabins on hastily constructed frames. As soon as they could, they began building frame houses — "fair houses, English houses," to quote contemporary writers.

* * *

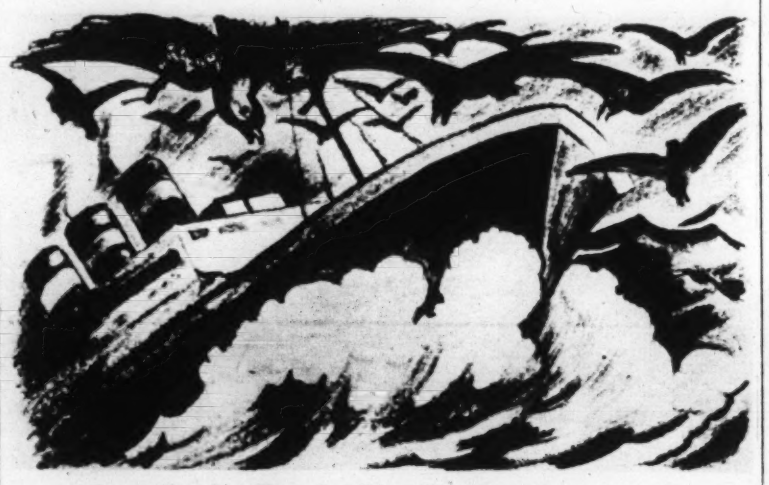
The log cabin myth is going to take a long time o pass out, so firmly is it fixed in picture post cards, pageants, illustrations for books, and erroneous reconstructions. A book like Mr. Shurtleff's does something in the service of accuracy, and though it is primarily concerned with the type of early building rather than with the design, it incidentally contributes much information about the materials and the appearance of American dwellings previous to 1700.

Memories for a Dark Hour

Sometime—Never, by Clare Leighton. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

MISS LEIGHTON has done a thing so simple, so almost obvious, that other writers may wonder at their own obtuseness. She has traced for us the course of our common memories.

Memories we all have and, fortunately, for the wise the greater part of them are happy ones. Some of us store them up for comfort and reassurance in a dull or discouraging day; others seem actually to believe that these memories rescue us and heal us, as evidently Miss Leighton herself believes. But memories there are for us all; and, taking care not to credit them with actual healing power, we have the right to cherish them.



Decoration by Clare Leighton for "Sometime—Never"

Our memories may not necessarily coincide with those of Miss Leighton. And yet they have qualities which are similar. Sunshine they bring, fragrance and music, companionship, rest and the return to accomplishment, to triumph. It does not matter whether the settings of our memories are as various as those of our author: Africa or America, Provence or the Californian coast, the little back lanes of Kent in the pale autumn gold or the wide spaces of the Carolinas in winter, scattered over with scrub growth and dilapidated Negro huts. We need only step into the stream of associated memories and glide with them. These might just as well be our memories. Memories are all of a piece.

Miss Leighton's memories, as she imagines, came to her during a tempestuous crossing of the Atlantic; helter-skelter they came, during that mysterious, "sometime—never" hour which every ship drops daily out of the 24 during each westward passage. They make a delicious book—warm and full of color and feeling. And the format, too, is a joy, adorned as it is with Miss Leighton's own lithographic drawings. M. W.

'Promises to Take'

America Was Promises, by Archibald MacLeish. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc. 75 cents.

AS HIS FIRST BOOK since his appointment as Librarian of Congress, Mr. MacLeish offers a long poem about, fittingly, America. The form is the familiar loosely constructed narrative style that the poet has developed in his radio plays, "The Fall of the City" and "Air Raid."

Half mystically, half factually, Mr. MacLeish sets up a poetical history of the growth of America in relation to itself and to its leaders. As in his radio plays, the poet uses the questioning line, the thrust of the unanswered problem, "America was promises to whom?" It is to be doubted that this poem for all its earnestness will communicate very much to those who need its message most. It is a curious circumstance that the revolutionary artist is often defeated by the inability of his audience to comprehend his message.

Mr. MacLeish is a distinguished poet. He is, moreover, a sincere one, but he has not at this point found a medium to transmit his ideas to his audience. The intellectuals understand him; they don't need to. The conservatives will misunderstand him; and it will not matter. The people, one suspects, that is, the people that the reader must gather America was promises for, will need a rather technical and extraordinarily sensitive grasp of the subtleties of poetry to get the message.

The conflict in Mr. MacLeish's work is the conflict between personal and public poetry. Its failure at present is an imperfect transition from personal, introspective poetry to public poetry addressed to the world:

> Listen! Brothers! Generation!
> Listen! You have heard these words. Believe it!
> Believe the promises are theirs who take them!

Here is the crux of the matter. "America is promises to take," by Mr. MacLeish's dictum. Unfortunately, there is nothing more than this that the poet can do. Someone else will have to tell us what the promises are and how to take them. JOHN RITCHEY

Maine Farm, Present Time

Free and Clear, by Marguerite McIntire. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50.

"FREE AND CLEAR" is a Maine story that is something of a novelty in that it tells about the present. Not pre-Revolutionary history, nor pioneer days, nor the shipbuilding period, nor day-before-yesterday as middle-aged men recall it, but life on a farm today, with electricity, and black roads, and a daughter going off to Wheaton College—no, Seaton, it is in the book—makes the substance of this simple and affectionate tale. Of course it is affectionate. No one ever writes about Maine except with affection.

* * *

Yet, despite its belonging to the present, "Free and Clear" is inextricably tied to the past. Chadbournes had lived on the farm on Mare's Hill for generations. Matthew Chadbourne loved every inch of the ground not only for itself but because it had so long been Chadbournes'. He loved the farm, the woodlot, the sugar maples, the fishing hut by the pond, the white clapboarded farmhouse that looked as rooted in its spot as the elms that overshadowed it. He loved the smells and the homely noises of the place, and the thought of it passing out of Chadbourne hands, of even having a mortgage on it, made his knees shake. "I own the place free and clear." He could still say it.

* * *

But the children had other ideas. Sally wanted to go to medical school when she finished at Seaton. Lee was determined to be an aviator. It would take money, more money than the farm could earn, but why couldn't Father put a mortgage on the farm?

Here is the conflict, a real conflict between the older and the younger generation, around which Mrs. McIntire builds her description of farm life as it is today—the daily, arduous but not grinding round, hauling wood, sugaring, fishing, Christmas dinner, a Farm Bureau meeting, a "Social," snow time, mud time, a fire in the village, and a large assortment of Maine rural types, neighbors and relatives. Here and there a martinet could pick a bit of inconsistency in minor details, but the book reads well and rings true. Though Mrs. McIntire did not have the advantage of Maine birth, for she was born of English parents in Washington, D. C., she is fortunate enough to live in Maine, as the wife of the bursar of Bowdoin College.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Thoreau: Reporter of the Universe, edited by Bertha Stevens (John Day, $2.50). Selections from Thoreau's writings about nature, grouped according to the topics on which they touch and arranged under the seasonal dates on which the observations were made. With eight illustrations and a map of Thoreau's travels in and near Concord.

Science Today and Tomorrow (Viking, $2.50), by Waldemar Kaempffert, natural science editor of The New York Times, examines the past in physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and medicine to predict possible lines of advance in the future.

Masterpieces of European Painting in America, edited by Prof. Hans Tietz (Oxford, $3). With 317 reproductions of famous canvases in public and private collections in the United States. The plates are large, and handsomely printed in monochrome.

Uncle Fred in the Springtime, by P. G. Wodehouse (Doubleday, Doran, $2). Another of the Drones Club adventures, with Pongo getting into dilemmas in an effort to raise a trifling loan in a hurry.

Outline History of Latin America, by A. Curtiss Wilgus and Raul d'Eca (Barnes & Noble, paper, $1, cloth $2). Concise, comprehensive, accurate summary of essential information on a region of increasing world interest.

Science and Social Change, compiled by Jesse E. Thornton (Brookings Institution, $3). Essays on research and its relationship to society.

The Way of Western Art 1776-1914, by Edgar Preston Richardson (Harvard University Press, $4). A thoroughgoing analysis of artistic trends as an expression of civilization.

Modern Science, by Hyman Levy Knopf, $5). A voluminous examination into the mathematical background of commonly accepted phenomena and theories of the physical sciences.

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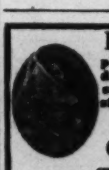

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By a Finnish Nobel Prize Winner

The Maid Silja, by F. E. Sillanpää. New York. Macmillan. $2.50.

"THE MAID SILJA," which first appeared in Finland eight years ago, is now published in an English translation, in recognition of the award of the Nobel Prize in literature to its author, Frans Eemil Sillanpää. It is called a Finnish classic—if a book can become a classic in eight years.

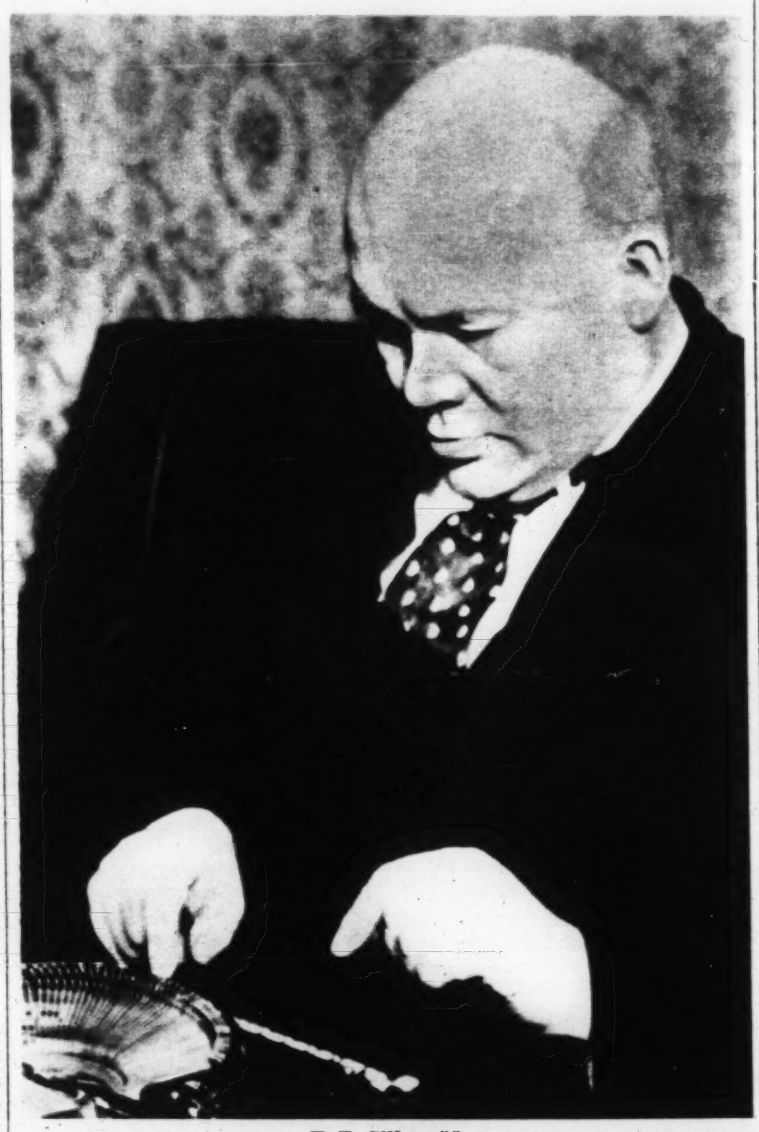
A classic was once thought of as a work that had stood the test of time. Nowadays the term is more loosely used, but since it is practically as easy for a novel to live 800 years as eight, and Sillanpää's creation certainly has accomplished the latter, the description may be admissible on that score. There is, however, another implication in the term "classic," an implication which involves the style of a book: that it shall be, in the words of the dictionary, "restrained, simple, of harmonious proportions, finished." This was the style of the Greeks and Romans in their best periods; and in this manner the Finnish novelist has told the history of the maidservant Silja, the last offshoot of an old family tree.

Silja's story belongs to the span of a generation that saw the final years of the Russian domination, the transition from Tsardom, the struggle between Reds and Whites, and the establishment of the independence of Finland. These political changes, however, affected Silja's life but briefly, and that only when the Red-and-White conflict penetrated to the region where she lived. Chiefly the story is one of emotions and standards common to much of mankind, though always shaped and colored by the geography of Finland and the code of its people.

Kustaa Salmelus, Silja's father, inherited a substantial farm that had been held by his family beyond all memory. In his honorable but inefficient control the farm shrank and finally was lost. Kustaa, his wife Hilma, and their sole remaining child went to live in a peasant cottage two parishes away. Soon father and child were left alone, and Silja's quiet, happy girlhood was passed under the gentle tutelage of her father, in the companionship of forest, lake, and birds. Kustaa's error had begun in marrying beneath him and in permitting any association with his wife's worthless relatives. It had continued in improvidence, misplaced confidence, and was, in short, a relinquishment of the thrifty, solid ways of his fathers. In spite of that, he retained his fineness of thought, speech, and manner, and passed this on to his daughter.

When Silja, in turn, was left alone she became a maidservant at one farm after another, and once in the household of a professor, at Rantoo. It was while she was living at Rantoo that she encountered romance, fleetingly, sadly, but in her eyes, marvelously. That soon ended, the few years left to her were only a period of waiting for the end, which came, after the suspense and distress of the Red-and-White war, quite peaceably, with her friends the birds to keep her company. She was only 21, an insignificant girl. She "had not had time to be much more than a human being who smilingly fulfilled her fate."

To Sillanpää the experience of Silja and her father are typical of those of many Finnish families during a transition phase in the national history. To readers of an alien race they throw light on the characters, ethics, and ways of living among Finnish farmers and cottars who are less than a generation removed from the Finns of today. As a piece of literature the book is naïve yet formal in its style, and expresses a sincerity and a respect for beauty that grow upon the reader. W. K. R.



F. E. Sillanpää

Making a Living by Music

Music as a Profession, by Howard Taubman. New York: Scribners. $2.50.

REMARKABLE about Howard Taubman's "Music as a Profession" is, first, the amount of information he has given about musicians of the day, and, second, the amount he has left out. For if he could tell all he does regarding the men and women of the present generation who have made a fortune, or a bare living, as the case may be, in the practice of music, he could certainly tell more. At any rate, he comes far short of having exhausted the names, and has taken, in fact, only a skimmerful or two off the top.

He has, nevertheless, opened up the question and has indicated a way to its advantageous discussion. The whole story would make matter of research for more than one man. Indeed, it would give occupation for a pretty big WPA team, or provide projects for a class in a school of business administration. Some corrections could doubtless be made, too, in his study, where he may have gone on hearsay or scant documentary evidence. Yet so much does he note in precise figures, and so much does he set forth on authenticated fact, that his contribution can be described as valuable, and truly enough his chapters on careers in singing, playing, composing, conducting, teaching, and lecturing deserve to be called interesting.

The book stands, then, as a sort of commercial treatise, a guide to behavior in the showmanship of sound; a survey of the tone trade from the standpoint of making a living. A line on which the author takes an advanced position is that of musical unionism. He advises organization all around, recommends arrangements on a group basis between managers and artists, and he contends that this is nothing more or less than common-sense modern business practise. W. P. T.

Finding New Camera Subjects

Finding New Subjects for Your Camera, by Jacob Deschin. New York: Whittlesey House. $2.50.

MR. DESCHIN'S latest manual for the amateur photographer will prove widely welcome in that period of subsiding interest after the novice has exhausted the delights which, at first, follow photographing anything that happens to be at hand. Mr. Deschin explains that the camera worker must learn to look at a scene or an object as it will appear in a photographic print. This approach to the medium may be varied by studying a stirring print with the object of trying to visualize how its subject matter looked originally. "Does the subject possess beauty? Does the subject lend itself to good composition? What is the most suitable lighting?" These are other considerations that lead to decisions which the photographer must arrive at through his own thought.

Mr. Deschin goes on to explain the importance of the choice of viewpoint, the value of spontaneity in street scenes, the necessity for steadiness at the moment of exposure, the importance of keeping depth of field in mind, manipulating the camera on outings in the park and at great public gathering places, and collecting cloud negatives as a means of enriching prints that otherwise might have empty skies.

From these pages most amateurs may require a working technique that will surely yield a greatly increased variety of better prints. He recommends that workers take their cameras to the office, for there are likely to be many good subjects to be captured on the journey or in the noon hour. He opens up whole new fields in his chapters on interpreting the home, sequence pictures, photographic amusements, party pictures, and pin money with your camera.

Viking has published in America Howard Spring's "Heaven Lies About Us." The English edition (Constable) was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 30.

Freda Utley's "China at War," the English edition of which (Faber & Faber) was reviewed in this newspaper on Aug, 3, is now published in America by John Day.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Explorers—A London Letter

I Gathered No Moss, by John Gibbons. London: Robert Hale. 12s. 6d. net.
Was It Yesterday? by David Horner. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d. net.
Mrs. Miniver, by Jan Struther. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net.
The Olympic Discus, by Jan Parandowski. London: Minerva Publishing Company, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. GIBBONS wanted to write his autobiography; but his publisher would have preferred a travel book, and, being a far-sighted man, insisted that the autobiography should be written abroad. Mr. Gibbons had no objection, and having been lent a cottage in just the place he felt would suit him, a remote hamlet, hidden away in the mountains of Tras-Os-Montes, that "rather blank bit" of northeast Portugal, he set out to recollect in tranquillity. But it didn't work out like that at all. "I could most unfortunately think of nothing to say about myself, whereas my Portuguese village interested me enormously." So the publisher got what he wanted—and I think it's pretty certain that the public have got something that they will want.

Mr. Gibbons thoroughly enjoyed himself; but he didn't have the restful existence he had imagined. He knew nothing of the language, he had forgotten to bring his Portuguese dictionary, and, since he is not quick in that way, it took him a week to pick up one word, while the villagers boasted precisely two words of English. That made living hard for an Englishman, whose outlook was so different to that of the villagers, who was liable to lose himself a quarter of a mile from home, and yet who was pluckily determined to be in on everything.

* * *

He started off with a number of impressions—and they were mostly wrong. But he gives them to us; and then, gradually, we begin to get things straight. And how absorbing and surprising is the process! This is no poverty-stricken huddle of ignorant peasants, but a thrifty, flourishing community of brave and most chivalrous senhors, and accomplished senhoras, of property; and life here is not only primitive and hard, it is also gay and adventurous. Not that Mr. Gibbons does any romanticizing. No. He doesn't hesitate to confess that there were things he didn't like at all—rats, for example—and times when he felt a bit unnerved. Nevertheless, that village gets hold of one, and, after a while, one starts to feel that Mr. Gibbons' city suit of black coat and striped trousers is the symbol of a very odd and laughable manner of living.

He is one of the most satisfying writers I have read: he gets himself so thoroughly and readably on paper, yet leaves us with the conviction that this seasoned and indomitable adventurer is amazingly like our ordinary selves who stay at home. Very satisfying.

Mr. David Horner is an explorer something after the fashion of Mr. Gibbons, although he takes us to very different communities — a watering place on the south coast of England, and another in Normandy. He, also, was to a certain extent confronted with the language difficulty; for he depicts these places as they appeared to him as a child, when the conversation of those mysterious and fantastic creatures, grown-ups, by whom he was surrounded, was largely unintelligible to him. So that we see him gleaning what he can from observation and stray remarks, exercising his small wits, and slowly, like Mr. Gibbons, fitting together pieces of a singularly puzzling world.

It appears from the preface that he has been anxious to keep his early self in the background, and to give pride of place to the other characters—but the child steals the book. The others are all amusing enough, particularly the central group of maiden ladies of such impeccable gentility and culture, but of some eccentricity—which led one of them to go to London with a cream jug hidden, to prevent its being stolen, under her hat. But the real delight lies in watching the sedate, wide-eyed, intensely interested little David straying among these bewildering folk, who differed so greatly according to which side of the Channel they lived.

* * *

Mrs. Miniver is the mother of a very English Happy Family, whose imaginary doings have been featured over a long period in the pages of The Times. She has a husband in the City, a son at Eton, and two other children in the nursery—all as nice as can be; she has a house in Town, a little place in the country, a host of friends, a car, and a happy but reflective disposition, with a witty turn of thought. You can fancy, now, just how the daily round appears to her, and is passed on to us in this collection of sketches. They are lightly and entertainingly written, although they read a trifle like a fairy tale that happened once upon a time in a golden age; but the Minivers themselves are not really too good to be true, and you can escape with them without feeling that you have wasted your time.

I could not, however, manage to escape at all with Mr. Jan Parandowski, who goes to Ancient Greece in 476 B. C., during the holding of the Seventy-Sixth Olympiad. I feel sure that he has depicted the Games with the utmost faithfulness, and that all his innumerable details are founded upon painstaking research; but the attempt to throw them into the form of a novel has not turned out well. ERIC FORBES-BOYD

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From Tsarist to Communist

Over the Divide, by Victor A. Yakhontoff. New York: Corward-McCann. $3.

GENERAL YAKHONTOFF'S career is a story well worth telling. Son of a General of Imperial Russia, he naturally entered his country's military service as a member of its officers' corps. After serving in the Caucasus and in other parts of Russia, he went to Japan as a language officer and became Russian military attaché in that country. He was Assistant Minister of War at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution. Eventually he found his way to America, where he has become an American citizen and a lecturer on international affairs.

This is the kind of background that lends itself to interesting narration, and the first part of it is quite well done. One sees Yakhontoff as a young officer of the attractive type, free of class and race prejudice, open-minded to new ideas and impressions. His description of his life in Japan is excellent; although most of his time was devoted to mastering the intricacies of the Japanese language, his comments on Japanese mental traits and habits are pithy and often humorous and show the typical Russian capacity for understanding Oriental peoples.

Where the book sharply deteriorates in objectivity is when the author describes his impressions on revisiting Russia in 1929 and other years. It is obvious to anyone familiar with Soviet administrative procedure that no Russian, least of all one with General Yakhontoff's associations with the Tsarist regime, would be likely to be permitted repeatedly to visit the Soviet Union unless the Soviet authorities were convinced that he was determined to see that all was for the best in a Stalinite world.

And he certainly fulfills this condition. I was living in Russia continuously during the years when General Yakhontoff made his fleeting visits, in 1929, 1931, 1933. But I look in vain for any recognition of the most characteristic features of Soviet life: universal espionage, wholesale arrests, followed by executions and banishment to forced labor, among the educated classes and among the peasants, a shortage of the most common foodstuffs that was scandalous in a naturally rich agricultural country like Russia. When Yakhontoff was a young liberal officer he permitted himself, as he tells us, the question: Why was it that so many great men in Russia were censored, persecuted, and exiled? He never stops to ask that question about Stalinite Russia.

The latter part of the book is also weakened because the author associates himself with a type of Communist propaganda that is merely ridiculous after the Hitler-Stalin Pact of Aug. 24, 1939, and the subsequent partition of Poland—propaganda to the effect that the Soviet Union is the natural ally of democratic countries against fascism.

WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN

The Exiles

Across the Dark River, by Peter Mendelssohn. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE PLIGHT of men, women, and children driven from their homes because of their race is reiterated with biting emphasis yet with restraint in Peter Mendelssohn's novel, "Across the Dark River."

It is a story of the recent expulsion of the Jews from Austria. What happened in the little frontier village of Kittsee takes on a larger significance when we remember that it is typical of happenings in dozens of villages and towns, but there is no way of etching those events on the consciousness of the civilized world more effective than a novel in which a small group of individuals come sharply alive and pass through the ordeal.

With the Jewish population was involved an Austrian of pure "Aryan" descent. This young cobbler became implicated partly because of his friendship with some of the outcasts, partly because an official could not get it out of his head that the cobbler's name, Jakob Weiss, was Jewish. Jakob is the protagonist, and through his experiences the progress of the story is revealed.

So it happened that the Austrian was forced to take his place in the big lorry that carried the Jewish population of Kittsee to the Danube. With him were the schoolmaster and the dentist, the innkeeper and the miller, the lieutenant, the grocer—about 50 in all, among them Captain Alexander von Roth, whose family had been of the Roman Catholic faith for three generations, but whose great-grandfather was a Jew.

At the river the refugees were ordered on board some motorboats of the river patrol. In black night they were landed on a sandy shoal and left, without food, shelter, or passports. When morning came they waded across a narrow stretch of water that separated the shoal from the mainland of Czechoslovakia. There was a time when they were caught in a tiny pocket between frontiers, with bayonets of one nation at their backs, barbed wire of another in front of them, and a German patrol along the river.

The Czechs, after some delay, not too ungently told the party that it was impossible to keep them, and conveyed them to the Hungarian frontier. In Hungary they were fortunate enough to be taken in hand by the Jewish Relief Committee and, for a brief respite, were allowed to live on an unused freighter that was tied up in the

Peter Mendelssohn

river. Little by little the committee found refuge for the wanderers. The children were sent to England, some men and women to Palestine, others to South America. The cobbler would not go. He was Austrian; he did not know how to go away carrying his age-long burden of grief, as a Jew would have done, sustained by the belief that some day would bring justice. He stayed and fought back, and was extinguished.

It is a vibrant and moving story, told with simple beauty and even with humor, by a man who is himself an exile from his native land because he had a Jewish grandparent.

Greek Poets as Teachers

Paideia: the Ideals of Greek Culture, by Werner Jaeger. Translated from the German second edition by Gilbert Highet. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.

EDUCATION was the purpose of most Greek talking, writing, picturing, and sculpturing, by conviction of the author of "Paideia." When a man of classic Attica made a speech, brought out a play, produced a painting, or carved a statue, he did it with intent to teach something. No matter in what way he expressed himself, his design was to help inform his public in the traditions of citizenship. Always he was interpreting history, constantly discussing problems of the present in the light of deeds and doers of the past. He shouted, scrawled, daubed, and hammered everlastingly at the idea that Athens had brought civilization into the world, and that its thinkers, voters, and fighters must at all costs maintain and enlarge it.

"Paideia" abounds in apt references to literary sources; and the volume amounts, accordingly, to a review of the golden epochs of Greek verse and prose from the standpoint of a theory. In that regard, it stands as one of the masterpieces of German scholarship which in their turn help keep civilization going. Take the comment on passages from Homer. Almost unaware, the author proves the Iliad to be the work of an individual poet, rather than a compilation of ballads and fragmentary recitals gathered from many quarters; and the same for the Odyssey, which is not a narrative about a callow youth, Telemachus, amalgamated with one about his sharp-witted father, Odysseus, but a grand rhythmic construction, planned and executed by a great instructor. The two epics are built on a pedagogic scheme; they are schoolbooks, meant to cultivate manners and ideals.

* * *

To pass by Hesiod and Pindar, the tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and not to mention Plato, let Thucydides do for illustration. There, the author seems to imply, we have a figure not of 25 centuries ago, but of now. To be sure, the "Books" describe the days of Pericles and the Parthenon and deal with the ins and outs of the Peloponnesian War; nevertheless, the world's job has remained unchanged in the time that has since elapsed. Thucydides realizes that civilization culminates right before his eyes, and he bids all following ages to hold it fast. An American must needs get the idea that the oration of Pericles at the close of the first year of the conflict between Athenians and Lacedaemonians foreshadows Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and anticipates its sentiments.

* * *

The Jaeger volume, as a modern German study, may be supposed to have certain "tendencies." Inevitably, perhaps, out of an early chapter plops the notion that Agamemnon and Achilles were descendants of a Central European migration; and a reader may therefore presume that the pair of heroes, being of blond color, bear a kind of relation to people occupying that part of the Continent today. More signs of Teutonic fancy flare in pages here and there, which can be taken seriously or otherwise, as those who peruse shall feel inclined. W. P. T.

Broadway Reporter

Forty-Five Minutes Past Eight, by Ward Morehouse. New York: Dial Press. $2.50.

WARD MOREHOUSE gets about. He has gone places and done things. Principally concerned with conducting "Broadway After Dark" for the New York Sun, Mr. Morehouse has had time for all sorts of extra-curricular ventures and adventures. If O. O. McIntyre was the columnist who took Broadway to the outside world, then Ward Morehouse may claim the distinction of having, through his column, given the outside world to Broadway. For when Mr. Morehouse travels, "Broadway After Dark" travels with him. It merely becomes "London . . ." or "Paris . . ." or even "Egypt After Dark."

And now Mr. Morehouse has written a book about it. An amusing, personal book chock full of information concerning people in and about the theater. In a sense, it is a prolonged "After Dark," chatty without being tiresome, acute without being unkind. The autobiographical sections are thrown about rather haphazardly and it is better not to try to make much chronological sense out of Mr. Morehouse's reporting on his own life.

It's more fun just to relish with the author whatever he may be doing at the moment—writing plays for Atlanta amateur theatricals; working simultaneously on the New York Tribune and Brooklyn Times, from 9 a. m. one day until 2 a. m., the next; flying the South American continent in 1931; writing "Gentlemen of the Press," with four other newspapermen; visiting with Dikran Kouyoumidjian—otherwise Michael Arlen—in Athens, or Eugene O'Neill in Touraine.

Mr. Morehouse has taken his fun where he's found it—and that means almost everywhere he has gone. But he is a shrewd enough reporter to know that while anecdote, observation, and reminiscence furnish the gravy, facts are the meat. Two of the more interesting chapters, in this respect, are "First Nights" and "Critics' Circle." J. D. B.

Music Along the Mississippi

Ivanhoe Keeler, by Phil Stong. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50.

A WHOLE BUNDLE of serious purposes may be imagined as forming the substructure of Phil Stong's "Ivanhoe Keeler." Among them might be a desire to picture the phenomenal growth of St. Louis and other Mississippi River towns in the eighteen thirties and forties. Another might be a wish to show the high quality and the value of American civilization of the German families that came over in that period, or just before. A third purpose, and one that is surely an integral part of the story, is to vindicate a musician's services in the development of a new country. Yet, with all these indications of important meanings, the story belongs to the vagabond type, with one romantic adventure after another happening to a new kind of "three musketeers."

Chief of the three was Ivanhoe Keeler, a wandering fiddler. From the time he was a dozen years old, Ivanhoe had made his living by playing in taverns and for country dances. Besides having a coaxing way with a violin—it happened to be a Guarnerius, which he never let out of his sight—he was a verse-maker and could sing his verses to the tunes he played. He was a fine, tall young man with a comely arrangement of black hair, white skin, and gray eyes, and a sound taste in dress. He had, besides, the punch of a backwoodsman, the wit of a carpet knight, and the touch of Midas; but he had one deficiency, a lack of belief in the importance of his vocation.

Sue Ellison was partly to blame for that, because she refused to marry him on the ground that he was too much of a butterfly. Further disappointments in love confirmed his self-depreciation, though the very thoroughness of his own disesteem led him into extravagant claims for the art of music. After all, he was the great Ivanhoe Keeler.

Companions of Ivanhoe were Charley Hoskin, once a Michigan lumberjack and a Paul Bunyan kind of figure; and Samaliel, the Negro, whom Ivanhoe allowed to buy himself free, and whose good sense and fidelity make him as attractive to the reader as his skill as barber made him to Ivanhoe, or his proficiency with a banjo made him to audiences in both Europe and America. They were a great trio, Ivanhoe, Charley, and Samaliel, and their exploits make merry reading; but always there are those serious purposes, too.

The story resembles "Buckskin Breeches" more than it does some of Phil Stong's other novels, but shows him in the additional role of a music lover.

Five new titles have recently been added to the American Guide Series (WPA). They are "Montana" (Viking, $2.50), "Kansas" (Viking, $2.50), "Illinois" (McClurg, $3), "Kentucky" (Harcourt Brace, $2.50), and "North Carolina" (University of North Carolina Press, $2.50).

Scribners has published in America Alfred Duff Cooper's "The Second World War, First Phase." The English edition (Cape) was reviewed in this newspaper on Nov. 3.

"John Henry," play with music by Roark Bradford, with music composed by Jacques Wolfe, is being published in book form by Harpers, with eight stage sets designed by Albert Johnson.

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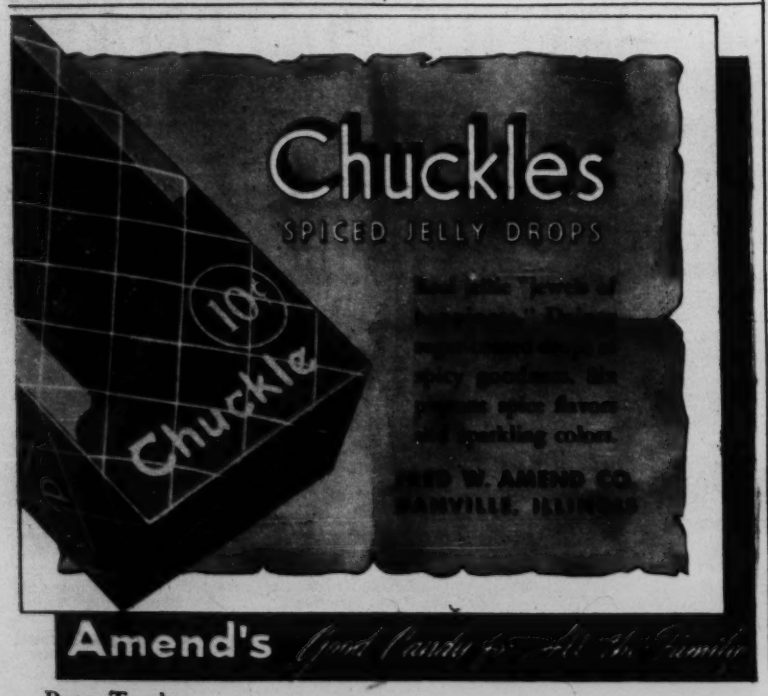

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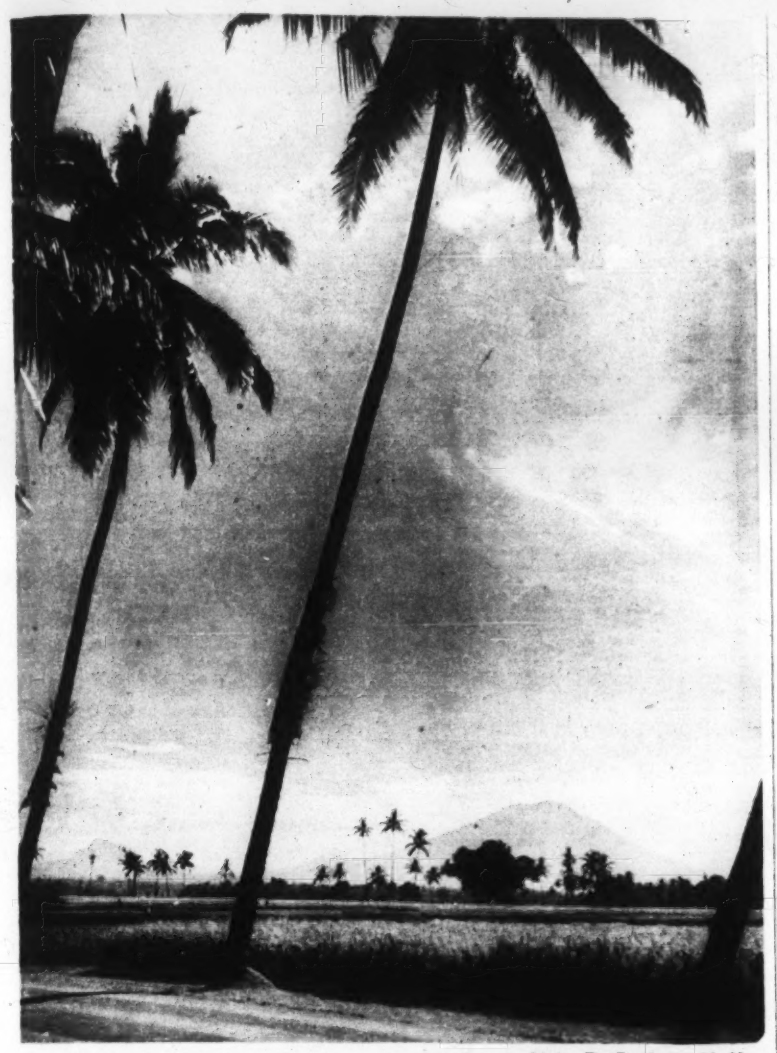

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

WHILE THERE'S SNOW IN THE NORTH

Down in Bali, Dutch East Indies, the Palms Wave and the Sunshine Shimmers Over a Tall Volcanic Peak in the Interior

..We're Management Engineers

(Continued from Page 6)

bringing to bear on that problem a varied experience.

The consultant remains free from the routine demands of active administration, but the executive can, through the consultant, carry forward a design and installation of better procedures to which he cannot give his own undivided time, yet for which his company cannot afford to maintain a specialized staff. By augmenting his organization temporarily, through the engagement of a consulting firm, he can reasonably expect greatly to increase and hasten the results of a program of betterments.

Mr. Barnes said that membership in the Association was, like the sterling mark on silver, a certificate of competency and dependability, but he hastened to add that, while there are no inferior firms in the Association, there are many superior firms still outside the Association. In time, it may be expected, a good many of them will be in.

* * *

Typical special problems presented to the management engineer are, "How can we strengthen our organization?" "How can we further expand our business?" "How can we make more satisfactory profits, while controlling our costs?" "How can we develop new markets for our products and service?" "How shall we lay out our office or factories to obtain the greatest economy and most effective use of space?"

We can find another case story which illustrates the solving of such a problem as that last question proposes.

The offices of the world's largest manufacturer in his line were housed in a building erected to take care of several years' expansion. And yet, within three years after completion, the expansion limit had been reached. Two courses seemed open: to erect a new building, or to add more floors to the existing five-story building. A firm of consultant management engineers were called in, and their recommendations were accepted. Needless partitions and private offices were first eliminated. Then large, open areas were made available. Departments that had sprawled over various floors were reassembled on one floor. Interrelated departments were brought close together, to speed up flow of work. Several impractical vaults were replaced by small safe-cabinets located near the departments needing them. The public corridor on one floor was widened to accommodate showcases and provide them with a constant public-showing value, releasing a large but little-used showroom for office needs.

The company found itself effectively housed on four floors. The fifth floor stood ready for five more years of expansion. And as no new building was necessary, the net savings for this company were more than $100,000.

* * *

It was in 1929 that a group of the oldest-established firms of management engineers, realizing the value of a central body in their field to which business executives might look for the maintenance of high standards of professional conduct, formed the Association of Consulting Management Engineers. Standards of practice were formulated for the protection of the client and the worthy consultant. All members subscribe to the code of ethics and agree in writing to abide by it.

There, in effect, you have what consulting management engineering is all about. And the fact that, on the whole, they go about their business temperately and with good humor seems to be indicated in a note at the foot of the page in one of such a firm's publications.

"We are often able to give our clients' employees more elbow grease," it says genially, "by giving them more elbow room."

Turn On the Moon

An igloo with its own electric light plant is one of the sights at Aklavik, diminutive arctic metropolis at the mouth of the Mackenzie in Canada's Northwest Territories, states an article in "Natural History" Magazine. The proud Eskimo owner of the plant tells his neighbors that he has the moon at his beck and call by simply turning a switch.

..International Law Survives

(Continued from Page 2)

the German-American Mixed Claims Commission alone had over 13,000 cases on its agenda. For example, the Mixed Tribunal of Port Said in 1927 applied "as a rule of international law," the convention of Brussels of 1910 respecting salvage at sea, and it denied salvage to a British man-of-war under the provisions of that convention. The General Claims Commission set up to pass upon claims between the United States and Mexico, decided in 1926 that the Mexican Government must pay damages in a claim presented by the United States for the cruel treatment of an American citizen while held in a Mexican prison. Hundreds of such awards are made annually.

The national courts make large annual contributions to international jurisprudence. Cases involving international law pertaining to state territory were decided in 1925 and 1926 alone by the courts of Argentina, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Hungary, Panama, Russia, Sweden, American Supreme Court for China, Wisconsin, the United States Supreme Court and the lower federal courts; and during those years, Canada, Germany, Poland, Scotland, and South Africa, and this country furnished decisions involving the effects on treaties of the outbreak of war. During the same period, the courts of this country alone contributed not less than 75 cases covering various subjects. Several illustrations will indicate how the law of nations is applied by national courts.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently ruled in the famous case of The Pesaro that a vessel owned by the Italian Government, even though engaged in commerce, is not subject to libel in American courts for damages arising from a failure to deliver goods accepted for carriage from an Italian port to New York. The Supreme Court of Argentina recently granted the demand of the United States for the extradition of one who had been indicted for larceny committed on board an American merchant ship while moored in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The Court reached its decision under a treaty between the United States and Argentina as interpreted by the "principles of public law and of international law." A United States district court held that a German seaman employed on a Greek vessel could not, under the treaty between the United States and Greece, libel the vessel for his wages in the United States courts. During the last 15 years, "rum row" has been broken up by seizure on the high seas of foreign vessels and their condemnation by American courts through the enforcement of "hovering" laws and rum treaties now in force between the United States and some 20 powers.

Thus, the past has yielded a rich harvest of progress. Five centuries of cumulative efforts since the Middle Ages have brought us steadily on. In spite of its frequent violations, the law of nations has, on the whole, achieved gratifying and promising results. It has not always prevented wars and injustices, or restrained men who lived in the illusion of a mission to dominate. Yet it is law. Men have simply broken it.

What of the future? The first need of the race is to quicken and purify its sense of what that law is. It sprang from considerations of justice and humanity. It rests upon the Golden Rule. It can never, therefore, be abandoned or destroyed. It will survive, and nations will turn to its eternal mandates for the solution of their every problem. This will come as men express more and more of those Christian qualities of thought which are the elements of all true law. Past and present violations are not cause for discouragement or gloomy predictions for the future. But that there is a law to which nations have resort—a law which will come clearer and clearer into human view and which will be obeyed with increasing willingness—is cause for hope and gratitude.

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..Lightning to Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

consider you to be the Father of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act." J. F. T. O'Connor, then Comptroller of the Currency, wrote to Senator Vandenberg: "You have rendered a great service to the country in connection with the Banking Act."

This was the first of a long series of similar working with Democrats. Almost alone, he was able to persuade Democrats of the worth of the insurance proposal.

With Senator Gerald Nye, Senator Vandenberg sponsored the resolution to draft legislation to "take the profits out of war."

"I am not an isolationist," he explained, "so much as I am an insulationist. That is, I believe we should keep clear of Europe's affairs in so far as that is physically possible."

His neutrality sentiments included a fixed embargo against both the sale of goods, on other than a "cash and carry" basis, and loans to belligerents; prohibition by law of Americans riding on ships of foreign nations; and a definite surrender of the doctrine of "freedom of the seas."

* * *

When the Senate adopted the abandonment of the doctrine of freedom of the seas in the so-called "permanent neutrality" bill, it was Senator Vandenberg who was responsible for mustering 24 votes, 7 Democratic, for the amendment. He was one of the leaders in the fight against repeal of the embargo on shipment of arms and munitions to belligerents, but favored all other features of the bill finally passed.

He voted for President Roosevelt's economy bill in 1933 and against every attempt made later, under the President's own leadership, to vitiate its effects. He voted "No" on the AAA program, later thrown out by the Supreme Court, "No" on NRA, "No" on the TVA, and "No" on the proposal to devaluate the dollar.

He voted in favor of the act to set up the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, but against the Wagner Act, the Public Utilities bill; the President's various tax bills, the Guffey coal bill, the Soldiers' Bonus and all efforts to pass it over the President's veto. He supported a Senate resolution condemning sit-down strikes as instruments of lawlessness.

In March, 1938, he disclosed a series of high payments by AAA to "rich farmers." His revelation in the Senate that a single great bank collected more than $705,000 in benefit payments through one Puerto Rican sugar operation created a Senate sensation and forced sweeping changes in the AAA law, following which the Administration capitulated to his demand for "full publicity" for all large AAA benefit checks.

The efforts of the Senator in regard to the Social Security Act bore fruit when, in March, 1939, President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau came to support the sweeping changes in the act, including abolition of the absurd $47,000,000,000 reserve, advocated by the Michigan Senator over a period of two years.

Senator Vandenberg persistently opposed the spending of large sums on "Presidential pet" projects in the name of relief. The Florida ship canal project, for which Congress has never specifically appropriated a cent, was attacked by Vandenberg in 1936.

Senator Vandenberg set out to find the facts, consulting Maj. Gen. Markham, chief of Army Engineers. He requested companies which would use the canal, if any, for opinions on the feasibility of the project. Replies proved the canal was not economically justified.

When a resolution by the majority leader was reported by the Commerce Committee to revive the Florida Canal, and the Passamaquoddy project likewise, Senator Vandenberg renewed his fight on the "$200,000,000 worth of grotesque waste" and killed it. The President persisted. In May of 1938 he brought it up again—but as a defense measure. Senator Vandenberg again led the fight, reminding the Senate the canal had been turned down originally by both PWA and the rivers and harbors engineers of the War Department. The Senate rejected the Florida canal by a vote of 45 to 36.

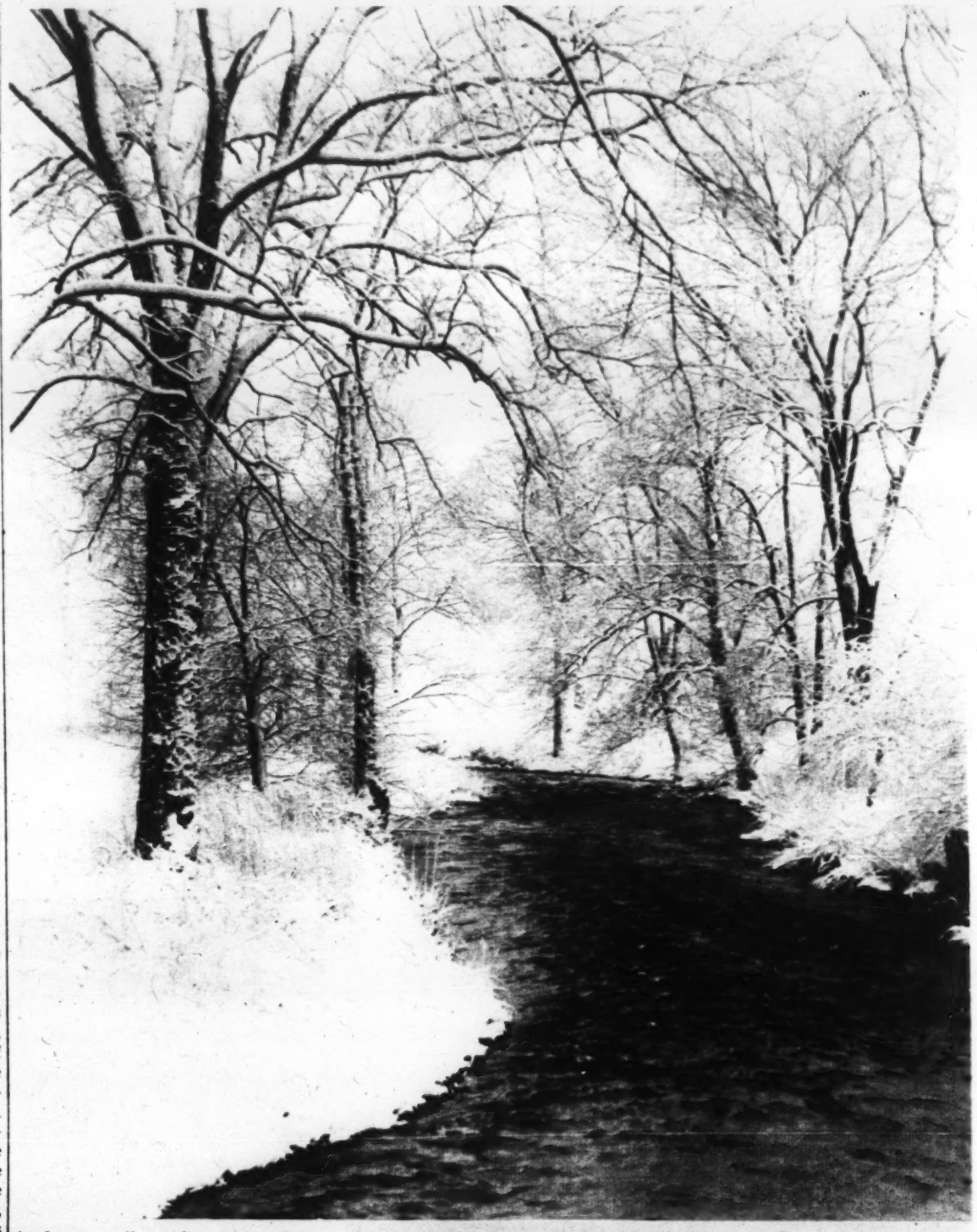
Senator Vandenberg won a spectacular victory when the Senate killed the Passamaquoddy project to harness the tides of northern Maine. In the debate he recalled that "Quoddy" had been summarily rejected by the PWA and the Federal Power Commission.

Vandenberg's ability to "search till he finds the answer" is no superficial quality. Born in Grand Rapids in 1884, son of a manufacturing harness maker of old Holland stock, he was forced to earn his living from the age of 9.

* * *

Selling papers and delivering bills and parcels after school hours in a two-handled pushcart were his first jobs. After graduating from high school he obtained a $6-a-week job as office boy for the Grand Rapids Herald. He worked his way one year at the University of Michigan, then returned to the Herald. For a year he was in the advertising department of Collier's Magazine. Next we find Senator William Alden Smith, owner of the Herald, taking him from a reporter's job and making him editor at the age of 22.

Senator Vandenberg has an intense interest in American history. He wrote three books, "Alexander Hamilton," "If Hamilton Were Here Today," and "The Trail of a Tradition." He was a member of the Grand Rapids Charter Commission and of the Republican State Central Committee for six years. He was appointed to the United States Senate in 1928 to fill a vacancy and has twice been re-elected for a full term.



Flowers of the Snow

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

The flowers of snow are on the bush.
Do not breathe or do not hush
the child, for these will drift away.
Step forth gently. Do not stay,
lest they will feel your presence here
and vanish in the whitened earth.
Exotic trees are more than worth
a look or two, but go not near
the heavy branch or it will shower
as the late light shaken apple flower.
And high as lilac and as rose
many a frosty petal goes
above the windowsill in glass,
as blossoms that spring dropped in the grass.
Do not touch them with your face
and wish them from this fragile place.
Shake not anything you pass;
do not tear the flowered lace,
for these will hurry spring along.
Snow is a garden. Snow is a song.

Prickly Customs

ONCE A YEAR the young people of South Queensferry, Scotland, go a-burring. They dress in stout clothes and wear heavy gloves. Armed with baskets and boxes they gather thousands of the prickly heads of the burdock. The use to which the burrs are put is an ancient custom, which has been revived in the last decade. It is the parade of the Burry Man and is held in connection with the annual "Ferry Fair."

When the burrs have been picked, they are attached to a woolen garment, which takes on increased proportions with every added burr. Some popular young man is chosen by a committee to be the Burry Man, but his identity is not revealed to the general public. That is part of the fun. Because of the unwieldiness of his sticky, prickly garment, he is given two assistants who lead him to every door in the burgh. His face is completely screened and there is much speculation as to his identity. To give a festive note to his regalia, a crown of flowers is placed on his head and he carries two staves ornamented with flowers and wreaths. Donations of money are given him to be used in the celebration of the fair.

The origin of the Burry Man custom is not known. As South Queensferry is close to Cramond which was an important Roman station, the rite is believed by archaeologists to have some connection with the Roman Floralia.

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Extras Who Live in Their Beards

A COURTLY MANNER AND A HANDSOME BEARD—They're in Demand When Distinguished Men Are to Be Portrayed. At the Extreme Right Is Eric Mayne, and on His Right Is Fred Houston

NO LONGER AGO than 1931, it was the custom of assistant directors and casting people in the moving picture studios to drive to a certain hillside in downtown Los Angeles, stop their cars, take out pencil and paper, and yell the one word, "Beards!"

The hillside, which was covered with makeshift shacks, shanties, and lean-tos, would at once become alive with gentlemen whose hirsute adornment ranged from the beards of French or Russian peasants, through beards smaller, closer, more grizzled, or spaded, or pointed, beards black, or gray, or red, or brown, finely combed, waxed, and perfumed, to beards growing lush, like a bramble of blackberry bushes in a clearing.

These were the "beards." All pictures used them, and used them pretty indiscriminately. Many a Frenchman, for example, crowded the background of a tough Western street, and many a scraggly gold miner from the deserts of the West moved in the camera shots of a picturization of the days of old Russia.

The use today is not quite so indiscriminate; for talking pictures have made it necessary for many of these people to speak lines. The jungles of shacks where they once lived has been cleaned out, too, and most of their inhabitants have moved to better and more individual quarters. "Beards" are still obtainable—for many live in their beards the year round to obtain this work when it comes up, but a better day for them seems to be here.

A large number of bearded, mustached, and even smooth-shaven extras, for example, have formed themselves into the Oldtimers' Club, and have their own casting directory. Opening it one day at random, I found it pretty revealing. The Oldtimers don't brag about who they were. There's nothing beyond their names to indicate that. But next to a man's picture in the book are listed a few facts which speak louder than autobiographies could.

Opposite the picture of one I read that he has military boots, can ride Cossack drill, and owns a sword. Another has both naval and merchant officers' uniforms, understands seagoing commands and how to give them, speaks French, and can navigate a ship.

One listed the fact that he is a trick and fancy roper, has a complete Mexican outfit, plays the guitar and sings in Spanish and knows how to crack the Australian bull whip. (I once saw a Western star spend three full weeks trying unsuccessfully to master that last.) Another is possessed of evening clothes, both tails and dinner jacket, dances, speaks several foreign languages, is an expert fencer, and well acquainted with Bangkok, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

A good novelist wouldn't need much more than that for a 400-page book.

The list, of course, is endless. Hollywood has not hundreds, but thousands of these people. Some—a very few—make their living at this work. Others have to use it as a fill-in, and work at other jobs for their livelihood. The few who work regularly are better known now than they were. Some of them would grace any company.

People sometimes ask how it is that an extra, earning such a small regular salary, and practically a nobody, can look even more distinguished than the person in history he may be representing. The answer to that question is that the camera doesn't lie. Some extras are distinguished. Oh, I don't mean that they have great titles or great wealth—though neither of these is to be ruled out entirely, for extras have been known to have both—but many of them have had lives quite out of the ordinary, which their appearances bear out.

Everyone knows that great and titled names from other lands often visit the film capital, stay around a while taking in the social events, and then leave. Not so many know that great and titled names are in the ranks of the extras, and have been for years. You have seen them time after time. If you met one of them on the street you would be apt to wonder where you had seen him. And if you asked him, you would probably get an answer that would surprise you.

Of course, Hollywood is full of phonies, too. Some of them—and notably Prince Mike Romanoff, who calls himself the "only honest phoney in Hollywood," make no bones of their phoniness. But others are not phonies. A former commander with the Russian navy in the war with Japan works regularly. A former Intelligence Officer with the same service is also here. A former military attaché with the German Embassy is another who has not been above taking odd jobs, though he has also had excellent parts in other pictures. One of the greatest names of titled Vienna before the war made his home here for many years. And so it goes.

If the extras often look more distinguished than the people they are supposed to represent, it is not altogether to be wondered at that many of them quite outshine the stars and featured players for whom they are used as background in many pictures. A life at court, or in the great world centers, the possession of means, and often of power, has left its mark on their faces. If, in addition, they happen to have well-tailored clothes, excellent manners, and a handsome beard—well, look closely for yourself at the group of extras in the next picture you see. Listen to their speech in the one or two lines they may have to render. Observe their manners. Directors can't give an extra a courtly manner in 15 minutes of rehearsal. If you see him act and speak beautifully on the screen, the chances are that he learned it in circles that the ordinary actor will never enter.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Over the Editor's Desk

DR. WILLIAM E. MASTERSON of Temple University, author of the leading article this week, is a noted authority on international law. He is a former Dean of the Missouri University Law School, and at one time was advisor on the subject of piracy at the Harvard Law School.

The profile of Senator Vandenberg by Mark Foote is sketched out of the author's long acquaintance with the Republican Presidential prospect. Mr. Foote grew up in Grand Rapids, the Senator's home town. He is a Washington correspondent for the Booth chain of Michigan newspapers.

Ice carnivals in the United States usually pay homage to the coming of King Winter. Up in Uncle Sam's attic, they stage a carnival to celebrate his departure, judging from the account submitted by two Bellingham, Wash., writers.

J. Emlyn Williams's thoughtful article on the way toward world co-operation is based on the author's close contact with events in Europe. Mr. Williams, formerly Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now serves in London.

The interview by William Henry Chamberlin, Paris correspondent of the Monitor, with Leon Jouhaux shows what organized labor in France is thinking and doing in the present national emergency.

They used to call them efficiency experts, but Janet Mabie tells us they're really management engineers.

The story of cellulose is the result of the Monitor Natural Science Editor's adventures in our Sawdust Wonderland.

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Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words —colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

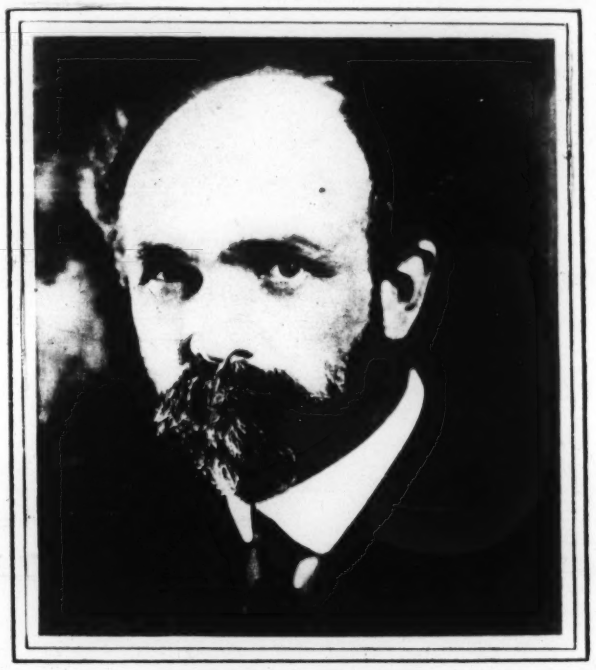
Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others can not punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools by wrong methods have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.



SHERWIN CODY

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Any one can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of every one. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that can not be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by any one, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English that ever has been written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

Merely mail the coupon, a letter or postal card for it now. No agent will call. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 671 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

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Please send me, without obligation on my part, your new free book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." No agent will call.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

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☐ *If 18 years or under, check here for Booklet A*

From Monitor Readers:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retsil, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lulu B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 861 Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachtera, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Has Meant a Great Deal to Her

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1059 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.